

LONDON Dec. 26.

(Kuria-Maria is a small island on the South East Coast of Arabia that is, between Bombay and Aden. It is an island in British possession).

BOMBAY, Dec. 29

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BOOKS AS PILLOWS

CURIOSITY SHOP.
Spinning wheels, pots, pans, baskets of fruit, pails of goat's milk, state documents, books, the Round Table Conference proceedings, beds, blankets, old shoes, and a score of other objects were strewn about the tent in non-descript array, making the Mahatma's strange

(From Our Correspondent).

Bounding Up Of Suspects

Arrests In Lahore

LONDON, Dec. 29. The Japanese aircraft bombed a large body of the Chinese troops near Panshan on the branch line near Chinchow. The Chinese replied with the machine gun, rifle and artillery fire according to Japanese reports. The Chinese subsequently retreated and the Japanese detachment entered Panshan.—Reuter.

In the centre of the tent during the day sat Gandhiji himself at a table, spinning out with infinite patience the long web of India's destiny. Around him squatted his disciples, gazing reverently into his inscrutable face and worshipping him as if he were a divinity.—A. P.

There was prolonged discussion

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.
Further arrests are reported from Allahabad District. They include Thakur Jagunnath Prasad, Mangal Chamar and Babul Kurmi, Congress workers in Hardia Tehsil and two persons Sora, Imjat.
It is reported that police have locked up the Rudrapur Ashram where there was some trouble recently.—A. P.

"Statesman's" Ravings

GOVT. WARNED.

Mr. P. M. Naidu, Secretary of the T. U. C., announced that the Council of the T. U. C. has decided to call a General Strike throughout the country on Monday, February 4, with a view to demonstrate the solidarity of the workers to gain the recognition of the Labour movement and to prepare for a final general strike. He appealed to the workers to join in that strike.

Mr. Khedgikar, Secretary of the G. I. P. Workmen's Union, promised the support of the G. I. P. Railwaymen to the T. U. C. programme.

Mr. Mukundilal Sarkar, General

Concluding, Sjt. Bose made a fervent appeal for unity. He declared that whatever the difficulties in their way he and his colleagues had decided to offer hand of unity to other comrades and to do their utmost for unity. He declared his confidence in the success of the Trade Union movement and appealed the workers to make the 24 hours General Strike on February 4 a great and spectacular success, as it would have far reaching effect on the future movement.

tionals conference, should such participation be considered the best safeguard of American interests. If the conference is limited solely to reparations, however, the United States will probably not be represented, but if it amounts to a general economic conference, Mr. Hoover will very seriously consider sending an official representative. —Reuter.

MR. C. P. SCOTT
SERIOUSLY ILL

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Rugby.—C. P. Scott, for many years editor and proprietor, and now the Managing Director of the "Manchester Guardian" is very seriously ill at his home in Manchester.

This morning a bulletin reported that he had a good night and was somewhat better.—B.O.W.

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GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, 25th November, 1931.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from Saturday, the 2nd January, 1932, to Saturday, the 16th January, 1932, both days inclusive.

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Public Notices.

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

ACT No. VIII of 1929.

Passed by the Indian Legislature (Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st October, 1929.)

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS FOR SELLING DEPOTS OF SOFT COKE.

In order that Soft Coke may be available to every household desirous of using this domestic fuel, the INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE have decided to open Selling Depots at Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Benares, Allahabad and Madras.

The Selling Agencies will be given to responsible Fuel Dealers, preference being given to local inhabitants.

The Coke and the land for the Depot will be provided by the Committee.

The Agents will have to sell the Coke to the public at a rate to be fixed by the Committee and they will be remunerated on a commission basis.

The Depots will be situated at prominent places and the Committee will consider recommendations in this respect from the Selling Agents.

The cost of the staff necessary for running the Depot will be borne by the Selling Agents who will provide at their own cost the scales, weights, bags, lights and the necessary requisites for working the Depot. The subsidiary fuel necessary for lighting Soft Coke and suitable sagris or Covenas will also be kept.

The Selling Agents will be solely responsible for the Coke and for the sale proceeds of the same.

The Selling Agents will be required to furnish Security of Rs. 500 in cash with two personal sureties.

Officers of the Committee will have access of the Depots at all times to verify stocks, check weighments and account books and cash.

A proper account showing the quantity of coke sold, stock in hand and cash will have to be submitted to the Committee monthly.

The Selling Depots may be utilised by the Propaganda Officers for the purpose of demonstration in the use and lighting of Soft Coke.

Agencies will be given for a period of one year with option of further extension at the discretion of the Committee and will be terminable on two months' notice on either side.

The commission expected by the Selling Agents should be stated in the Tender.

Previous experience in selling Soft Coke should be stated.

The Committee reserve the right of forfeiting the Security money of the Selling Agent for misconduct.

The Committee will maintain a minimum stock of 50 tons of Coke at each of the above places.

Tenders are to be addressed in sealed covers to the SECRETARY, INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, superscribed "Tenders for SOFT COKE Selling Agencies" and will be received by him up to 31st January, 1932.

C. S. WHITWORTH, President, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, Calcutta, 14th December, 1931.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD).

NOTICE

Tenders for the transport of Coal for State-managed Railways from Calcutta to Ramgong during 1932-33.

TENDERS are invited from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 200,000 tons of Coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Ramgong during the period 1st April 1932 to 31st March 1933 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders are to be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 14th January 1932 and will be opened in presence of such Tenders as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

Shipping Company will be required to enter into an Agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form. J. F. BLACKWOOD, Secretary Railway Board, Calcutta.

Public Notices.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of December, 1931, to the 10th day of January 1932 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Agents, Sudama House, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, 3rd December, 1931.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, Surgical Dressings, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay and the Seth G. S. M. College and the Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., in charge of the Health Department and other Departments of the Bombay Municipality, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1932. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital and other Municipal Departments."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Dean.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our business will be CLOSED on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Zaidier Orthopaedic and Medical-Electric Institute will remain open as usual.

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4142

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st January, 1932, the address of the above Firm will be:

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NOTICE

THE BHUPATRA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 (Rupees Six) per share will be paid on and after the 7th January, 1932, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on Saturdays and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Board, PREMIJI OKERDA & Co., Secretaries & Agents, Bombay, 29th December, 1931.

Public Notices.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1932. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, 21st January, 1932, accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted tenders will be required to make a deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. K. VACHA, Store-keeper, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Dated 22-12-1931. 4143

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that our clients Messrs. C. C. MAHAJAN & CO. are the proprietors of the TRADE NAME "KAMALATA" which they use since a long time in connection with their oils, scents, lotions, perfumes, soaps, powders, and all other toilet preparations, medicines, etc., manufactured and distributed by them. They are also the proprietors of the trade mark, label, and trade name "KAMALATA HAIR OIL". The said trade name and trade mark are registered as our clients' property and the said goods, goods sold under the said trade name and trade mark have acquired very good reputation and become well-known for their quality throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, and Foreign Countries.

All the persons are therefore warned against the use of the said trade name and trade mark, or any imitation thereof, and if any one is found infringing our clients' rights in the said trade name and trade mark, he will be liable to be proceeded against according to law.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1931.

CHOKSEY & CO., Attorneys for C. C. Mahajan & Co. 4152

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Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 31st June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

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INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE DEBATE ON DISCRIMINATION.

The following is the concluding portion of the debate on November 26 in the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference. The previous instalment appeared on Dec. 23.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: I want to put another point before you. I have said in my speech that I do not think you would like a Japanese Company, and I do not think you would like a Japanese Company to be able to claim it of us. Take a Danish Company, a French Company or an American Company. You would certainly not wish those Companies to be entitled to claim the same advantages that would be granted by a National Government to an Indian Company.

Sir Samuel Hoare: Yes, but then what we are interested in is the British Companies. Would you be prepared to say it would be available to all British Companies?

Mr. Jayakar: My Lord, I would take it in this way.

Sir Samuel Hoare: May I just have an answer to that question?

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: May I ask you, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Reading, to help us by saying whether that would be a proper thing to ask for a British Company which is trading in India?

Sir Samuel Hoare: My answer would be 'yes'.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: That is to say you ask that the protective assistance or bounty or subsidy or other advantage should be given to a British Company trading in India merely because it is being given to a National indigenous industry. Such advantages are given to an indigenous industry because they are wanted on principles which are recognised, but to share that advantage with well established British Companies I do not understand, though I am open to conviction, I should like their help to understand.

Lord Reading: I do not want to repeat the argument I have put, I think what you are saying does bring in the danger that I pointed out when we were discussing it; and you see it does not help us very much to say you would not like this to be done with regard to a Japanese or a Belgian Company. It does not suffer in fundamentals is proved by the touch the point. The point is that you want to get it in general language, so far as I understand. If I am wrong so much the better. It would make it applicable also to a British Company. You said quite frankly that you did; that is what I pointed out before when I was speaking, that I thought it was most objectionable and I should object to it most strongly. I think if that were done you would destroy everything we are doing at the present moment. I thought the principle was that no distinction would be drawn between a British Company and an Indian Company. Of course I mean a British Company which is carrying on its business there. We had already reached that.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL.

Sir P. Thakuradas: May I ask one question, Lord Reading? Does the last sentence of the previous paragraph apply to this; that is "the right to attach reasonable conditions to any such grant from public funds?"

Lord Reading: That is the External Capital point, is not it? Funds, registration of a Company, and, a certain moderate, proportion of Districts, and so forth?

Sir P. Thakuradas: Yes, whatever those may be.

Lord Reading: Yes, I expressly said I did not raise any point with regard to that. I agree.

Sir P. Thakuradas: Then it would not be a bar under this enunciation of the principle of "a fair field and no favour," if the Legislature, when they sanction a bounty or a subsidy have the power to lay down certain provisions which will qualify for it. They can be such conditions as would suit a certain industry. I only wanted to know whether that last sentence did apply to these and was included in this principle or not.

Mr. Sastri: May I ask a question?

Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Sastri: Is my recollection right that round this Table last year as we were discussing this subject, the spokesman of the British mercantile Community in India, admitted that it was perfectly legitimate for the Indian Legislature in order to create a certain indigenous industry, to confine it to the industries managed and owned

by nationals of India as distinct from non-nationals of India? Am I right in my recollections?

Chairman: I did not so recollect that.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: Mr. Benthall said it this year also. Mr. Benthall: I do not recollect it but I made our position quite clear that we accepted the Report of the External Capital Committee, with one small exception, which was a matter of wording and not of sense.

Lord Reading: My recollection is that it never went further than that; it was accepted in that sense and just in the same way that I think Mr. Benthall spoke and I spoke with regard to it; that is to say that you may have conditions of a rupee company registered in India with a certain proportion of directors. There was a little more controversy about shareholders, for reasons I will not go into now; but otherwise that was agreed.

Mr. Sastri: Was it not based on a distinction between nationals and non-nationals?

Lord Reading: May I point out, Mr. Sastri, that that strikes fundamentally at the root of non-discrimination if you do that generally. You cannot possibly do that and maintain the principle of no discrimination; because if you were right, you see, it would be possible then to do for very thing which you remember I suggested was the dangerous point; that is to subsidise an indigenous industry with the idea that it would compete successfully with a British industry, that is a British owned industry which had been carrying on its business there for a number of years and made its reputation there. That was the very point.

SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Sastri: But Lord Reading, I think this opens a very wide door. When the Legislature grants a subsidy to an industry it is a matter of fact takes the subsidy out of the general funds raised by taxation upon the people. It would only be justified in doing so if there was an expectation that as consequence a purely indigenous industry would benefit. If it was an industry which might be considered non-national there would be no justification for taxing the people of the country.

Lord Reading: May I point out that in this country we have some organisations of that character where we pay subsidies. We do not make any distinction in the case of business which is carried on by persons who are outside this country. What we insist on is that the company or firm shall carry on its business in this country. By that we get a certain amount of employment and taxes are derived from it. That is how it is done. I do not know of any case where there is a distinction drawn between a company whose shareholders reside in this country and a foreign firm who may establish a business here.

Mr. Jayakar: We are seeking to have subsidies paid only to industries which may grow up in the country.

Lord Reading: So are we.

Mr. Joshi: Are we going to adjourn?

Chairman: No, we shall not adjourn until this has been dealt with.

Mr. Benthall: May I point out to Mr. Sastri that my community are very large taxpayers in India, and will have to bear the full burden.

AID TO INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Jayakar: In my opening speech I tried to make out a case for a class of industries which I called infant industries; that is, industries which are just struggling into existence and to which the Government might think it necessary to give some protective bounties. Why should it be wrong for the future Government of India to protect an infant Indian industry? I am not speaking of industries which are able to stand on their own legs, but of industries which have just come into existence. Why should not the future Government of India have the power to give some protection to such industries without giving the same to other industries, not on the ground that they are British but on the ground that they are able to sustain themselves?

Mr. Sastri: Mr. Benthall has raised the point that the European community in India are taxpayers and therefore come under the class which I intend to benefit. He is quite right; I do not deny that for one moment, but I wish the benefit of this to be extended to all who reside in India and become nationals of that country. Mr. Benthall is speaking for those who reside in India and pay the ordinary taxes. If that is his object I have no objection, but the thing would apparently extend to all who, not residing in India and not forming a part of the population of India, would merely export their capital into India and benefit by

it. I am thinking only of that. Lord Reading: They would have to set up the industry in India in order to get the benefit of this; would not they? It could not be done simply by sending goods, or trying to get that kind.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: The match industry has already been set up in Bombay.

Lord Reading: I was dealing with Mr. Sastri's point. It is very much what happens here and is being discussed at this moment. For example, you may put protective duties for a particular purpose, to protect a national industry, and the effect of its sometimes is that foreign countries come and set up their works here. We never interfere with that if they choose to do it, and come and take part in the national organisation and give employment and carry on their business here.

Mr. Sastri: I am thinking of bounties and special subsidies which are paid to struggling industries, and which certainly come out of the general taxes of the country. I am not thinking of the ordinary protective duties which England seems now to be adopting; I am thinking of another extension of this subsidising of industries.

Lord Reading: We do that also. There is the case of sugar-beet, and we do not raise any distinction about the companies.

Chairman: A fair field and no favour.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: You do not produce much sugar yourselves.

Lord Reading: Oh, yes.

Sir Akbar Hydari: Perhaps I may say what our own practice has been in Hyderabad. It is that wherever we want to give any help from public funds we do lay down certain conditions, which are not based upon racial discrimination but upon these facts—that a certain proportion of the directors shall be Hyderabadis and also a certain number of the shareholders. Having regard to the difficulties to which Lord Reading has referred, we say that first refusal of a certain number of shares shall be given either to Hyderabadis or to the Hyderabad Government but afterwards there are no further conditions.

Lord Reading: I do not oppose that for a moment.

Chairman: I agree with every word you have said.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: The words here are "I should however also be made clear that bounties or subsidies, if offered." Does not that imply that it is entirely discretionary with the Government to offer or not to offer?

Lord Reading: It is, obviously.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: The words are "if offered."

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: That is to say, if they offer any industry; that is their option; but if they once offer to an industry, the question is, should it be made available to every member of that industry?

Chairman: That is too subtle for me; it beats me all the time.

Lord Reading: The Government must offer; it cannot help it.

Chairman: Very well; I think we understand the point.

Sir P. Thakuradas: Do you mind changing the words in the third line? It says here "all who were willing to comply with the conditions prescribed," and I suggest we should say "all who were willing to comply with such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Legislature." That is implied by the reply which I gave to my last question. Otherwise this might seem to apply to the last three lines of paragraph 5, where reference is made to the External Capital Committee.

Mr. Benthall: You might say "in accordance with the paragraph above."

Sir P. Thakuradas: The point is that the conditions should be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Legislature.

Mr. Benthall: In accordance with the recommendations of the External Capital Committee.

Sir P. Thakuradas: No. The reference to them is merely illustrative and not exclusive; that is what I want to make clear. Surely you do not want to restrict this to those conditions only? It should be open to the Legislature to lay down the conditions from time to time in accordance with what circumstances demand, provided they are not of a racial character, but you cannot tie the whole constitution down for ever to those recommendations only.

Lord Reading: But they are not tied down.

Sir P. Thakuradas: I was replying to Mr. Benthall.

Lord Reading: The words simply are that they shall comply with the conditions prescribed in the Government's offer.

Sir P. Thakuradas: There may be a misunderstanding; it may be thought that the "conditions" are the conditions laid down by the External Capital Committee in 1925. The Legislature, however, should have the right to vary these conditions from time to time.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jayakar: Could not we say "would be available to all who were willing to comply with such conditions as may be prescribed?"

Sir P. Thakuradas: No, "with such conditions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Legislature."

Lord Reading: I do not think we could have that. The Legislature might specify—we much assume it for the purpose of discussion—that there must be, say, one hundred per cent directorate, one hundred per cent of the shareholding, and so forth. You could not possibly have that.

Sir P. Thakuradas: It would be racial discrimination to say one hundred per cent. What I am trying to make out is whether it is the intention in drafting this to tie the whole thing down to the details laid down by the External Capital Committee. (Cries of "No"). Then, if it is not, the Legislature should be completely free to vary them in accordance with the circumstances.

Mr. Jayakar: It may not be the Legislature; it may be the Department which will lay down the conditions.

Sir P. Thakuradas: With bounties and subsidies I think it must be the Legislature.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: It must be.

Sir P. Thakuradas: I do not think it could be done by Departmental order. The Legislature must vote the money.

Mr. Jayakar: In the nature of things the Legislature should from time to time impose the conditions, because a subsidy should operate on a sliding scale on varying conditions so as to make it effective and so that it shall not be a burden on the taxpayer, and therefore the Legislature cannot be tied down to any definite conditions on which alone subsidies could be allowed.

Mr. Benthall: The External Capital Committee went into this matter at great length, and came to the conclusion that when bounties were given in this way a very limited amount of discrimination would be reasonable. They defined what they thought was reasonable, and we accepted it in my first speech.

Sir P. Thakuradas: If it is clear, then I agree; but, unless it is clear, I am afraid I cannot possibly agree to this. You cannot tie this down to the terms suggested in 1925.

Mr. Jayakar: Your fear is that the words "conditions prescribed" may be taken to be the conditions prescribed in 1925, but if we were to say "such conditions as may be prescribed" that should solve the problem.

Sir P. Thakuradas: But by whom? Presumably it will be by the Legislature. The money for the bounties and subsidies will be voted by the Legislature.

Chairman: I suppose, Sir P. Thakuradas, they would go to the Federal Court if there was any dispute about it?

Sir P. Thakuradas: That comes later.

Chairman: I know. I was only asking you.

THE PRINCIPLE OF DISCRIMINATION.

Sir Samuel Hoare: I think it is all My Lord?

Chairman: It does not matter, thank you.

Sir Samuel Hoare: I think it is all right as it is, My Lord.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: Will be available to all who are willing to comply with such conditions as from time to time may be prescribed by the Legislature.

Sir P. Thakuradas: Yes.

Lord Reading: No, I would never agree to that. I think that is introducing the very principle of discrimination which we want to prevent. It is giving the power to do it; I am not saying it is doing it, because the Legislature may never do it; but it is giving the power to do it. That is what I am trying to prevent.

Sir P. Thakuradas: Your Lordship's intention is that it should be restricted by those conditions which were laid down by the External Capital Committee of 1925 which cannot be altered?

Lord Reading: No.

Sir P. Thakuradas: May I understand what is meant by those words as put down by the draftsman?

Lord Reading: If you ask me, I should say the conditions prescribed by the offer of the bounties or subsidies, subject to this, that there should be no discrimination except in so far as you might possibly imply it by the conditions of the External Capital Committee.

Sir P. Thakuradas: Are those the only conditions which your Lordship is prepared to accept?

Lord Reading: No. I have said not. You may lay down certain conditions, as is done in this country. You may lay down conditions intended to cover those conditions which may be apprehended, and which may be other than those merely of the External Capital Committee; but those conditions could not be of a discriminatory character.

Mr. Benthall: Such as that the industry had to start at such and such a time in order to earn the bounty.

Sir P. Thakuradas: We have agreed that they should not be conditions of a purely racial character. Once they have restricted it to that I do not think we would be prepared to accept any other restriction. My Lord. That is the whole point.

Mr. Jayakar: The whole point as to Sir P. Thakuradas' difficulty is as to the conditions referred to here or the conditions referred to in the previous paragraph in the recommendations of the External Capital Committee. In the nature of things, as Lord Reading has pointed out, whenever a subsidy is offered by the Government through the Act of the Legislature, conditions will be prescribed there, and it is those conditions which are referred to.

Lord Reading: Yes.

Mr. Jayakar: So I strongly support Mr. Jayakar's suggestion to make clear such conditions as may be prescribed.

Lord Reading: I do not raise any objection to that; that is only a paraphrase.

Chairman: Yes—"such conditions as may be prescribed."

Lord Reading: Certainly I do not raise any objection to that.

Chairman: Now 7, please.

Gandhi: It says: "With regard to method it appears to the Committee." Will you add this; I have simply said: "save for the exception taken in paragraph 2."

Chairman: Certainly, Mahatma. "Save for the reservation in paragraph 2." I am much obliged to you. I ought to have done that.

Now 7.

Sir P. Thakuradas: May I just enquire about line 8 in paragraph 6? There you use the words "usually under British management and financed with British capital." What are the implications of that?

Chairman: We must not tie ourselves down too much down by definition. We are putting it rather vaguely.

Lord Reading: Surely that is only a recapitulation; it is not an operative part.

Mr. Jayakar: It is a mere description.

Sir P. Thakuradas: All right, Sir.

Chairman: Now paragraph 7.

Sir P. Thakuradas: In paragraph 7 I see in the third line: "the constitution should contain a clause, prohibiting legislative or administrative discrimination."

Chairman: I wonder how it would be feasible to come to any decision about this.

Later on I see the draft Report suggests that these matters might be referred to a Court of Law.

Lord Reading: I remember myself very distinctly that the words "Legislative or administrative discrimination" were used and as I understood the discussion it was accepted that no distinction could be drawn between legislative or administrative acts. Otherwise it might be within the power of the administration to take discrimination of all kinds.

Sir P. Thakuradas: I know that. I raised the question because I did not hear it in the course of the discussion this time. I want to know if seven tenders were made and British and Indian firms tendered on equal terms but an Indian tender was accepted, which was Rs. 5 higher than the British tender would that be considered a just cause for a court suit. Is there any precedent for anything like this in any constitution? It is most unusual I submit and I very emphatically differ.

Chairman: Very well, thank you very much. You differ. We will put down that one member disagrees.

Mr. Joshi: I also disagree.

Chairman: Very well we will say two members disagree. Are there any comments on paragraphs 8, 9 and 10? If not we will take paragraph 11.

Mr. Joshi: On paragraph 11 I should like to say that I think in certain circumstances it would be within the power of the Government of local bodies to take without compensation private property as a penalty for certain criminal offences or for public purposes. I should like to know what is contemplated.

Chairman: What is it you want? Is it the old law of attainder?

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: I would not agree to that.

Chairman: What do you suggest? Is it that if anybody say commits murder his property should be confiscated?

Mr. Joshi: In certain cases property is being confiscated to-day.

Chairman: For what?

Mr. Gandhi: Sedition. I can give you the instance.

Mr. Joshi: Yes, for sedition.

Lord Reading: Is it without compensation?

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: May I ask with this, I think the case that is being referred to is that of Mahatma Pratap Singh Raja

of Hathras. I know that case very well, because I had to deal with the matter in my professional capacity. It was found that he had joined the enemy during the war and therefore he was declared to be an enemy and his property was confiscated but it was regranted to his son.

Chairman: What do you want put in?

Lord Reading: Would it not go if you put in 'Save under process of existing law'?

Mr. Joshi: But the law may be changed later on.

Chairman: You cannot help the people of India changing their laws. You cannot have them like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

Mr. Joshi: There is a second point. It might be necessary to take property for public purposes. The owners of the property may have done nothing on account of municipality or the government. There is no reason why property should not be taken in such a case without compensation. As a matter of fact in certain conditions it may be in the interests of the property owners themselves that their property shall be taken without compensation.

Mr. Joshi: Under certain conditions private roads are compulsorily taken over by municipalities without compensation, in the interests of the town itself. Certain owners of private roads, it may be, refuse to improve those roads and refuse to provide lighting, and therefore the municipality has to take them over without compensation. Under these conditions we must provide for certain occasions on which property may be taken by statutory bodies without compensation.

Chairman: What I feel about this, Mr. Joshi, is that I should very much like to leave something for you to do when you are a member of the Federal Government of India? You can then propose an amendment to this effect.

Mr. Joshi: But if you make this a fundamental right, every law that is proposed will be declared to be void.

Chairman: We cannot have that, no.

Sir Akbar Hydari: I have been asked to make it clear that so far as this fundamental right is concerned, that no one should be deprived of his property save by judicial tribunal, that this may interfere to a certain extent with the rights of Indian States.

Chairman: You are quite right. I will see that something is put in.

Mr. Benthall: I should like to pay a tribute to the great courtesy which we have received throughout our negotiations with my Indian colleagues, and to the many constructive suggestions which they have made.

Chairman: I am sure we all agree with that. Thank you very much.

LABOUR AS A FEDERAL SUBJECT.

Mr. Joshi: May I ask one question: What about the position of Labour legislation as a Federal subject?

Chairman: Well, that is a very proper question. The position is, that we had better take that to-morrow, and perhaps you will remind me about it, because I am apt to forget it. What I will do is this. Subject to all these reservations, which I will put in, I will sign that report. The only thing left to do is that we have left the best until the last, and we have yet to take Mr. Joshi's point. I will circulate to-night the report on Finance. We cannot do it before then, since I have not started on it yet; we finished the discussion only this morning.

With regard to to-morrow, perhaps Lord Reading will help me. The Burma Conference is at 12, and I think some people will like to go to the opening of that. Do you think if we had this meeting at 10-30 to-morrow, we should be able to finish the Finance report by about 11-45 and be able to attend the opening of the Burma Conference?

Mr. Jayakar: I think we have to be in our places by 11-25 or 11-30.

Chairman: Perhaps it would be better to take it in the afternoon.

Mr. Jayakar: That would be more convenient.

Chairman: I quite agree the afternoon will be better. The only trouble is about getting it all printed, because the people meeting begins on Saturday. We shall get the Finance report through to-morrow. The only point is that if I cannot circulate the print in time for the plenary meeting on Saturday, perhaps you will not mind if you have it in time for the plenary meeting on Monday, because it is difficult to get those things done. I will sign the report with the reservations which you have kindly suggested, and at 8 o'clock to-morrow afternoon we will take up Mr. Joshi's point about Labour laws and get through the Finance report. I shall get that printed as soon as I can, and we will have the plenary meeting on Saturday.

I am very much obliged to you all for all the help you have given me.

The Committee adjourned at 1-45 p.m. until 3 p.m. the following day.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

Mr. G. H. Cole On Free Trade.

Mr. G. H. Cole, the economist, addressing the delegates to the Congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation in London on the world economic outlook from the standpoint of labour, advanced the theory that the State should become the employer and controller of industry, over a wide field, in the sense of prescribing directly the forms and amounts of production and accepting responsibility for its financial results.

Mr. Cole was discussing how far the measures now being taken in every developed country for the reorganisation of industry were likely to react on the volume of production and employment. He said he held the view that rationalisation could be applied to industry without setting up a vicious circle of under-production and under-consumption, only if Socialism was adopted, and the necessary each business directed not solely or mainly with a view to the benefit of a particular body of shareholders, but in the light of all the costs of production and non-production alike, and with a view to the general advantage of society, and the creation of the largest possible total volume of economic wealth.

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BOMBAY HOSPITAL CRISIS.

A Reply To Sir Ness Wadia And Mr. R. M. Chinoys' Suggestions.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir, I have read with considerable interest the summary of the lecture delivered by Sir Ness Wadia at the Bombay Rotary Club as well as Mr. Chinoys' letter on the subject. It is now an established fact that the present plight of medical relief in our city is more due to Governmental mismanagement than to any lack of available beds and staff.

The Bombay Medical Union was the public body to condemn the inhuman policy of Government and suggested the ways and means whereby retrenchment could be effected without impairing efficiency or curtailing the number of beds in the hospitals under Government control. The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Bombay Medical Union pointed out in its report that by proper economic management of our hospitals a saving of over rupees three lakhs could easily be effected. To relieve Government out of the embarrassed position Sir Ness Wadia suggested an alternative of utilising the dormant reserves of the Army Medical Department in order to relieve the difficulties of the Civil Establishment at this crisis. The thread of this suggestion has been taken up by Mr. Chinoys who brings out certain statistics to prove that the strength of the medical staff in the Army Medical Service including nurses and attendants is out of all proportion to the number of beds in the hospitals attached to the Army. It clearly points out the way by which the Government ought to have directed its heavy axe of retrenchment, viz., to cut down the expenditure in the Military Hospitals and the amount thus saved can be utilised for maintaining the already more medical relief carried out in our Civil Hospitals. I am sure in suggesting this utilisation of the Army Medical Staff in our Civil Hospitals, Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. Chinoys have lost sight of the fact that the principal Civil Hospitals are educational institutions as well which train students for medical degrees of our University and diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, and as such the utilisation of the Army Medical Officers—a great majority of whom belong to sub-ordinate medical service—will not be of any practical value in our hospitals particularly in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. The

standard of education of the latter class is far below the standard required for teaching students for these courses. It could only be done by medical men who hold high University degrees in different branches of medicine.

Besides, it is not a fact that the medical attendants are so great a burden to our hospital expenses and even if it be so, many graduates would come forward temporarily to help Government and these charitable institutions for the mere asking. Even at present many graduates are working in an honorary capacity and services of some of the honorary men have been already dispensed with. I may point out to Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. Chinoys that the Superintendents of Bai Motilal, Sir Jamshedji Jijiboy, and the European General Hospitals in Bombay and Byramji Jijiboy Hospitals in Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Hospitals are men from army medical services, whose pay—the total of which comes to about 1,25,000, is budgeted to the civil side. If Government can debit the same to the military side as some of these officers belong to the War Reserve of the I.M.S., it will itself release a large amount for maintaining medical relief in "status quo". What we want, is not the number of officers from the military side, for meeting the obligations for the maintenance of the Civil Hospitals in these days of financial stringency, but a portion of the amount that is lavishly and uselessly spent in maintaining the Army Medical Relief which, according to the report of the Army Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Committee recently appointed by the Legislative Assembly, is considerably in advance of the highest number of sick on any day during the last few years.

I am afraid the alternative suggested by these gentlemen will prove a remedy worse than the disease from the educational as well as economic point of view. There is also the risk of methods of military administration being imported into the civil side to the detriment of the interests of the patients and finally it would be an insult to the members of the profession who have rendered honorary services to the poor and derogatory to the position of the independent medical profession—Yours, etc.

V. G. RELE,
President, Bombay Medical Union.

THE PREMIER'S DECLARATION

"Unless Gandhi Accepts, The Assent Of The Rest Is Of Little Value"

(By Air Mail).

Mr. Brailsford analyses in the following article in "Reynold's Illustrated Weekly" his impressions of Mr. MacDonald's speech in Indian policy.

The Round Table has been folded up, and St. James's Palace has relapsed into silence.

Was it all a failure or a paradoxical success? A week ago I should have said, a dreary failure. To-day, I am not sure. The tide turned surprisingly at the end.

The risky instalment plan was discarded, and Mr. MacDonald, in his final reply to the Government, reaffirmed the promise of responsible self-government, both at the centre and in the provinces.

I have often wondered whether Mr. MacDonald could, if his life depended on it, speak without ambiguity.

On this occasion he was simple and plain-spoken, and in the House he faced Mr. Churchill and the Diehards, and inflicted on them a crushing defeat.

DICE LOADED AGAINST INDIA.

The promise in the new wording shows no advance on that which

he gave last January, but neither is there any backward step. That means much. Then he spoke only for the Labour Party. To-day he has committed all three Parties and the entire House, less Mr. Churchill's 43. That is an immense gain.

It was reaffirmed, moreover, with all the dice loaded against her: our own crisis the General Election, the hostility of the popular Press, the poor generalship and disagreement of the Indians themselves, the sulky silence of the Mohammedans.

A Government which had wanted to retreat or postpone could so easily have made these Indian dissensions an excuse. But the promise, such as it is, was reaffirmed.

Is the promise good enough, or rather, will Indians accept it? Most of the Indian delegates—Princes, Moderates, Labour members, and Muslims—certainly will, though all of them are critical.

But one delegate has more or less India behind him than all the

rest of the ninety taken together. Unless Mr. Gandhi accepts, the assent of the rest is of little value. If he resumes civil disobedience and orders the refusal of taxes and the boycott of British goods, the rest of them could not govern India against him, and I doubt if they would try.

Mr. Gandhi's position, I gather, is that he would still like to negotiate, and use the Committees which the Government will set up, to improve this sketch of a Constitution, which at many points is still fluid.

It is just possible, for example, that he can secure adult franchise. The main difficulty is over the "safeguards" which limit responsible government at the centre—the "reservation" of the Army, foreign policy, and in a serious degree of finance.

"Am I master in my own house," he asks, "if I cannot control the doorkeepers and do not hold the purse?"

In a sense, the dispute turns on a matter of form. "Grant me responsibility for the Army," he says in effect, "and I will in advance come to terms with you over its size and cost and meet every other reasonable condition."

The Government says, in effect, "Because we must have such a size at such a cost, we cannot give you responsibility." A matter of form may well involve a nation's self-respect.

Indians are naturally so bent on the recognition of their rights as a nation that they tend to ignore the vast range of self-government open to them in the provinces.

In these days the whole range of social policy will be decided, and here there are no reservations.

Responsible Indian Ministers with elected Councils can deal as they please with the land, education, health, agriculture, labour legislation, local government, and even with the police. In short, they can tackle the appalling problems of Indian poverty.

SHOCKING COERCION.
The decision may turn on something that lies outside the rim of the Round Table.

The Government celebrated its close by sanctioning a shocking coercion ordinance for Bengal.

It is true that there have been of late a disgusting number of murders of officials by terrorists—men who are outside the Congress Party, and are its violent opponents.

Conceivably the police should have some further powers, though already they can detain suspects indefinitely without trial.

But this Ordinance is martial law without the name.

Men may be tried for their lives in secret sittings by emergency courts.

Military and police officers may actually be authorised to pass sentences up to seven years' imprisonment.

Appeals are forbidden.

Whole villages may be punished if the police suspect that they have sheltered fugitives.

These are only a few of the provisions of a savage edict, which seems designed, not so much to ensure the capture of a few conspirators, as to crush the spirit of Bengal.

It means a reign of terror under a police subject to no popular control. Can we wonder if Mr. Gandhi reading the sketch of a free constitution with this ordinance as commentary should distrust its sincerity and resume his passive resistance to British rule?

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ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

For 1932:—



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
B. P. C. C. Ordinary meeting, 6-30 p.m., Congress House.
Public meeting, Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, Mr. Aney speaks, 9 p.m.
U. P. Leaders address public meeting, Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, 9-15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 Noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Miss Durghabai and Dattaram Parvatekar; 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

IN MEMORIAM.
DHUMATKAR.—In sacred and sad memory of my good natured daughter-in-law, Mrs. Umabai, who untimely departed this life this day last year.
"The treasured memories of life never vanishes with death."
R 6489.

B. P. C. C.—An ordinary meeting of the Bombay P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office. A special meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held immediately after the ordinary meeting is over on the same day.

"G" WARD D. C. C.—It is decided to open the Hindustan Seva Dal Branch in "G" Ward. Those who want to enrol themselves as volunteers should register their names in the Committee's office before the 3rd January 1932. The opening day of the Hindustan Seva Dal Branch will be published later on.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR.—The entertainment programme for to-day (Wednesday) is as under:—St. Paul's Band, 6-30 to 8 p.m., and vocal music by Miss Lakdawalla, 8 to 9-30 p.m.

MR. ANEY'S LECTURE.—Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of Berar, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon.

PILGRIMS FOR IRAQ.—The High Commissioner for Iraq states that pilgrims furnished with certificates of full inoculation against cholera may now proceed to Iraq.

FOUND.—One gold chain was found on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening. Owner should call at the Congress office and receive the same after giving proper identification.

LOST.—One Camera Goranake has been lost at the Azad Maidan meeting which was kept on the raised dais. The owner will be obliged if the same is returned to him through the Congress Office.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 31st instant.
Mails from Australia via Dharmachakra for Bombay are due here on Thursday the 31st instant.

DESH SEVKA SANGHA.—All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangha are asked to call at the office of the Sangha at any time between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, Wednesday.
The Committee of the Rashtriya Seva Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sangha thank all the institutions and the Svatat Sevikas from the public for their support and help to the members of the Sangha for Mahatma's reception.

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Naoroji's Office, in the building of Messrs. N. Powell & Co. Lamington Road, Bombay to transact the following business:—
(1) To approve and adopt the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Association; (2) To elect office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee and (3) To elect auditors.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Hague" Maru left Mof for Bombay on December 27 and is due to arrive on January 24 via usual ports.
The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Suezthruway" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.
The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Monroe" arrived in London on the morning of 26th inst.

GANDHI FILM AT THE EXCELSIOR

A film of the Gandhi reception scenes in Bombay is now being shown at the Excelsior. Empress and Edward Cinemas in conjunction with the current programme.

Adult Franchise And No Reservation

WAY TO ROOT OUT SOCIAL INIQUITY, MAHATMA'S REPLY TO "UNTOUCHABLE" DEPUTATION

A passionate appeal to the so-called depressed classes to launch a fight against Separate Electorates and to support Adult Franchise was made by Mahatma Gandhi replying to an address presented to him on behalf of over 60 Depressed Class Associations from all over the presidency. The function took place on the terrace of the Mani Bhuvan on Tuesday evening at prayer time. The address was presented to Mahatma by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar Secretary of the Nationalist Depressed Class Party and Mr. Shankarrao M. Patil, Secretary of the Presidency Chamber Association. It was printed on a line of goat skin secured out of a dead animal as Gandhi would not accept a present made out of leather tanned from animals killed for the purpose.

Replying to the address presented to him by the deputation Mahatma Gandhi feelingly declared that he hated the expression "untouchable". For several years past he has preferred to address them as "Harijans" and not as "untouchables". Some years ago when he was working among the "untouchables" in Gujarat a member of that community suggested to him that it was insulting to call them as "untouchables" and since then Gandhi had dropped that appellation. Even in his writings in the Navivan he referred to them by the respectable name of "Harijans".

THE KALIPARAJ.
To what extent the "untouchables" themselves hated the name was evident from the fact that in Gujarat a community formerly called "Kaliparaj" was now known as Ramiparaj. When this name was given to them the members of the community appreciated it so much so that if they were called by their former appellation now they would deem it as an insult.

THEIR CAUSE.
Gandhi thanked the members of the deputation for honouring him and the Congress for presenting the address and said that its value politically at this juncture was great. They all knew the fight he had to put up on their behalf at the last session of the Round Table Conference and how his views came into conflict with those held by Dr. Ambedkar. When the latter asked for separate electorates and reservation of seats for the Harijans he opposed the demand and did so out of a profound sense of injury that the caste Hindus had done to them by calling and keeping them as "untouchables".

OUT TO END IT.
"The reason that prompted me to oppose separate electorates," continued Gandhi, "was that the acceptance of the principle would have perpetuated untouchability which I am anxious to end. You would have to go into the Swaraj legislatures stamped as 'untouchables'. I want to put an end to the curse of untouchability and not to perpetuate it." Gandhi added that his attitude might have, perhaps, offended some members of that community. Dr. Ambedkar himself was very angry with him and withdrew an amount of criticism against him.

WRONG REMEDY.
But he was prepared to bear any amount of criticism and would always meet his critics, especially from the untouchable class with love and tolerance that he always extended to his adversaries. Gandhi repeated that if separate electorates were introduced into the legislatures that would not drive away untouchability.

THE CONGRESS WAY.
"I am quite conscious of the great harm and indignity that the Hindu society has inflicted on you, but believe me, the moment there is adult franchise and a common roll for all you will come to be recognised as equals by the caste Hindus. You and the so-called higher classes would look upon each other with the same devotion and love as both of you look upon Ram or Krishna," continued Gandhi. That was the only way to blot out the stigma of untouchability. Unless they merged themselves with the higher classes they would never enjoy equal status.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEPUTATION.
Gandhi emphasised that this was the policy of the Congress and even if he remained alone he would stick to that policy. If the Congress receded from this policy in future he would part with it and still work for the removal of untouchability. The Mahatma then remarked that the presentation of the address had more

than a political significance and its results would be far reaching. The importance lay in the fact that the address was representative of different sections and sub-sections of the "untouchable" classes and the representatives of the various organisations had the courage to sign their names.

THAT MINORITY PACT.
The Mahatma then alluded to the pact arrived at between the 5 minority communities in London which was presented at the R. T. C. Each of the community claimed separate electorates. His answer to them was that he would rather see the country ruled by these minorities alone and give them a right to experiment. He would then fight the new Government just as he would fight the British Government but he would never accept the proposals.

ROAD TO SALVATION.
"My last appeal to you is, concluded Gandhi, that you should fight against separate electorates and reservation of seats and advocate adult franchise and there lies the salvation not only of the men and women of your community but that of the so-called higher classes."

THE WELCOME ADDRESS.
Elt. B. J. Deorukhkar, Secretary of the Nationalist Depressed Class Party, read the address presented to Gandhi. The address reads as follows:—
"We, the undersigned representatives and leaders of the so-called untouchable classes tender you our respectful welcome on this occasion."

"You have ceaselessly toiled for the uplift of the 'Untouchables'; you have made the removal of untouchability a fundamental national issue; you have single-handed, fought for our equality. We believe you to be our only representative and our saviour."

"Our desire is to enjoy our rights and to bear the burden of responsibilities shoulder to shoulder with other Hindus in the scheme of Swarajya outlined by you at the Round Table Conference. We are ready to carry out your programme and are anxious to join the national struggle at your call."

"May the Almighty crown your efforts with success."
The signatories to the address represented: (1) Anti-Untouchability Central Board, Bombay; (2) Nationalist Depressed Class Party; (3) Meghwal Sudharak Sabha; (4) Bombay Presidency Chamber Central Board; (5) Meghwal Hitwardhak Mandal; (6) Ahmedabad Municipality; (7) School Board Committee, Ahmedabad; (8) Dhulla Chamber Mandal; (9) Hari (Chabhar) Samaj; (10) Thana D. C. Association; (11) Chavli Hitwardhak Samaj; (12) Leather Workers' Association and 40 other Associations.

MAHATMA VISITS KAMALA NEHRU

Mahatma Gandhi, despite the heavy pressure on his time, called at Jai Navroji's bungalow at Napean Sea Road and paid a visit to Mrs. Kamala Nehru, who is ill.

SITUATION IN U. P.

Sits Saxena & Pant To Address

Under the joint auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee and the Youth League, Sits. Mohanlal Saxena and Sits. Govinda Vallabhai Pant, leaders of U. P. and co-workers of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will speak on "the present situation in U. P." at Tilak Mandir at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29.
S. S. Rahmani, Dowe, Veraval.
S. S. Gamaria, Lawson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.
S. S. Baroda, Readman, Busrak.
S. S. Kenya, Miller, Durban.
S. S. Anatolia, Garrard, Abadan.

LOADING.

Dec. 29.
Steamer Rahmani, for Jeddah.
Steamer Gamaria for Calcutta.
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.
Steamer Tysla for Hamburg.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Kenya: The B. I. S. N. Co's mail steamer Kenya will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Rahmani:—The T. M. Coy's Rahmani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Veraval with ballast.
S. S. Gamaria: The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Gamaria, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrak, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S. S. Mantua for London: 40 bags apricot kernels, B. Nazir & Co.; 515 bags horn meal, 500 bags bone meal, A. Dawn & Co.; 53 bags gumgum, N. Moolji & Co.; 726 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 3 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 143 bales animal skin, M. Mohammad Ali & Co.
For Marseilles: 283 bags groundnut seed, 20 cases gum oilbun, B. Nazir & Co.
For New York: 3 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.
S. S. City of Baroda for Liver-

pool: 111 bales wool raw, M. Mottli; 115 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 bales wool raw, A. L. Hassam; 55 bales wool raw, L. Kallianji; 72 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 39 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 15 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 35 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 50 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.; 5 bales cotton fly, A. L. Zaveri.
For Manchester: 40 bales cotton fly, M. Chaudhali & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, P. D. Vora & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kalsha Ltd.
For Barcelona: 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S. S. Tysla for Rotterdam: 2083 bags jowari, M. Bhuta & Co.
For Antwerp: 2716 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.
S. S. Sumatra for Hamburg: 750 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomerhoy.
For Rotterdam: 659 bags groundnut seed, 1847 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.
For Antwerp: 680 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Oomerhoy; 437 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S. S. Fusijama for Trieste: 215 bags groundnut kernels, M. Bhuta & Co. 59 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.
For Venice: 640 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.
For Alexandria: 50 bales cotton raw, Phoenix Mills Co.; 40 bales, cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.
For Port Said: 12 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.
S. S. Numburg for Hamburg: 2636 and 2636 bags groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.
For Marseilles: 1300 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 780 bags groundnut seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.
S. S. Rattenfels for Antwerp: 175 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.
For Bremen: 113 bales cotton raw, Bombay & Co.
S. S. Totoki Maru for Shanghai: 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kalsha Ltd.
For Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo.
For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kalsha Ltd.
For Nagoya: 150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Nagasaki: 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Osaka: 150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kalsha Ltd.
S. S. Nagoto Maru for Hongkong: 10 bags shark fins, 5 bales fish mows, R. Dhanji & Co.
For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.
For Shanghai: 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kalsha Ltd.
For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw, M. Amersy & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co.
For Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kalsha Ltd.

STATUS OF DELHI.
In regard to the Delhi Province and its Chief Commissioner, the Committee held that the practice of describing Delhi with a population of 6,38,000 and an area of 573 square miles as a Province or local administration had in the past led to the cultivation of an outlook which had resulted in undue expense, if not extravagance. The Committee proposed that it should be described in future as the Imperial District of Delhi and its administration should be framed on that basis. The post of the Chief Commissioner and its Registrar should be abolished and the District should be placed in charge of an officer of the rank of a District Officer on Senior I.C.S. scale of pay.

EXCESSIVE POLICE STAFF.
The Committee did not, however, see why it should be constituted into a civic area somewhat on the lines of the London County Council, with the existing local bodies functioning under the Council. The Council should on the same analogy, control its own police, education, etc.

The Committee found that nearly 25 per cent of the total grant on Delhi was devoted to police. They held that for a district of the size and population of Delhi the police staff appeared to be excessive.

The total saving proposed under police amounts to Rs. 120 lakhs.

SALT COMMISSIONER.
As regards the Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Department, the Committee stated that after careful consideration of the pros and cons, they had come to the conclusion that the post of Commissioner and his office should be abolished. They were fortified in this view by the opinion of Sir Chunilal Mehta, Chairman of the Salt Survey Committee who stated:

"If manufacturing divisions are in charge of fairly good men, the Commissioner's post and his office are not needed."

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.
S. S. Col. De Lama, Agents, L. Triestino, from Trieste: 825 bales paper; 50 cases pick axes; 89 cases boards; 434 cases wire nails; 117 cases twine; 160 cases hollow glass; 40 cases hemp yarn; 72 cases bolts and nuts; 718 cases wire; 334 cases shoes; 100 cases diamond a phucose; 104 cases cement sheets; 76 cases screws; 1900 cases glassware; 500 bags starch; 500 bags garlic; 224 bags cement; 300 cks. chemical.
From Venice: 15 cases liquor; 157 bales art silk yarn.
From Brindisi: 100 bags almonds.
From Bari: 85 bags almonds.
From Port Said: 128 drums caustic soda.
From Aden: 14 bags gum myrah; 8 bundles hides.
S. S. Kidderpore, Agents, M. M. & Co., from Osaka: 165 cases glass ware; 35 cases cotton shirting; 35 cases cotton flannel.
From Kobe: 50 cases canvas shoes; 36 cases rayon goods; 27 cases cotton goods; 15 cases silk goods; 170 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 93 cases straw boards; 50 cases starani seed.
From Penang: 25 cases tyres; 731 cases pearl tapioca.
From Hongkong: 734 bags sugar; 100 cases milk; 150 cases sugar candy; 45 cases mosquito desroyer; 43 cases silk raw; 20 cases silk goods; 40 cases ginger.
From Canton: 100 cases cassia.
From Shanghai: 160 cases raw silk; 2270 cases tea.
50 bags gram beans; 50 bales cotton yarn.
From Singapore: 400 bales cotton; 10 bags nut megs; 30 bags pineapples; 165 pces. planks; 199 bags betelnuts; 500 bags sago flour; 437 bags rattans; 40 cases type-writer.
From Colombo: 38 cks. tallow; 400 bales cotton; 20 bales raw silk; 11 bales silk goods.
S. S. Ryna Maru, Agents, M. B. Kalsha, from Tiflatjah: 10546 bags sugar.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1931.THEATRICAL AS
EVER

The interview which Mr. Macdonald is reported to have given to Reuter on the "renewed disorder" in India is not likely to enhance his reputation for statesmanship, fairness or even sincerity. It may be safely assumed that all that he said on the Indian situation has been reported by Reuter, for it is not likely that an interview given by a Premier will be clipped. "The whole situation," says Mr. Macdonald, "is most deplorable," but he fixes his attention not on the whole situation but only on one isolated part of it and makes mighty capital of that part.

He concerns himself almost exclusively with the outbreak of violence in a few parts of Bengal and without caring to trace it to its immediate and remote causes he says: "People and agencies in the country who had been working for many years must share with the Government of India their regret at the recent happenings, for these did not represent the baffled and oppressed India struggling to be free, but a mischievous movement trampling in its self-will upon Indian progress." It is something that he recognises by implication that if any disorder were due to "baffled and oppressed India struggling to be free", it is at least an extenuating feature of that "disorder". Barring some acts of terrorism in Bengal, there is no disorder in India except in the imagination of officialdom and Anglo-Indian scribes and correspondents of the British Press. All right-thinking Indians would readily admit that a very large part of "the present disorder" is due to "baffled and oppressed India struggling to be free". Yet Indians, and particularly the Congress, have again and again condemned violence in every form. There is not the least need for Mr. Macdonald to lecture to Indians and advise them to "see in the recent events the hands of the spirit of mischief rather than of the spirit of emancipation". No other country in the world, circumscribed as India is, has shown more patience, more non-violence. We challenge Mr. Macdonald to make a fair comparison between India and Ireland.

Any man, with his eyes wide open, will admit that any outbreak of violence here and there, generally under grave provocation, is inspired of and not because of the Congress policy and that violence in no sense represents the "working out" of the nation's policy. Mr. Macdonald could not be unaware of it but unfairly pretends not to take notice of it. At the same time, however, he preaches fairness to the public in judging the Government of India's policy. He says that "measures directed to coping with the disorders did not represent the working out of a Government policy but quite the contrary". In other words, he asks the people to discriminate fairly between the normal policy of the Government and the present exceptional measures. A hundred Macdonalds cannot persuade India to believe that the present indiscriminate arrests and convictions and raids and even shooting are such innocent, exceptional and necessary measures as are made out to be by the Premier. It is most curious, indeed, that Mr. Macdonald himself does not discriminate between the isolated violence in Bengal and the uniform non-violence displayed by thousands of Congressmen all over the country in receiving blows and shots on themselves.

The most hypocritical part of Mr. Macdonald's interview is that which deals with the boons, as he describes them, of the Round Table Conference. With such theatrical sorrow for India he declares: "It is very hard at a time when Government has given more proof than any of its predecessors that by negotiation and consent it is preparing in conjunction with leaders of Indian opinion to agree to a very large broadening of Indian freedom, that exponents of violence and disorder should have dashed the cup that is being offered from India's lips." It is quite true that no previous Government made a greater show of what Gandhiji calls a debating society, but the cup that is offered contains precious little of freedom. The sting in the tail of the sentence quoted deserves to be specially noted. The rhetoric about "dashing, etc." is a mild warning that so long as the present situation continues, the cup of freedom will not be again offered. It is supposed to be dashed to the ground by the Indians themselves. There is no doubt that the cup that is offered would be dashed

by the people one way or other. But there is such a thing as being compelled to make an offer however reluctantly.

POINTING THE WAY.

It will be recalled that at the last session of the Central Legislature, the Finance Member in referring to the work of the various retrenchment committees appointed by the Government of India thanked them profusely for their labours but remarked that out of the total cut of 166.77 lakhs recommended by the General Purposes Retrenchment Committee, only a cut of about 90 lakhs would prove practicable. The first interim report of this Committee had indicated the specific directions in which it was possible for the Central Government to retrench in the various departments under their direct control. Sir Abdur Rahim and his colleagues in their second interim report, which was released by the Finance Department for public information on Monday, state in detail the main problem with which they had to deal, the problem of overgrowth of official staff, with the consequential increase in pay, pensions, allowances, etc. Sir George Schuster remarked in his assembly speech regarding the Committee's recommendations, particularly their suggestion to abolish the Ecclesiastical Department, that they had gone outside their terms of reference in making such recommendations, because they were not entitled to discuss questions of policy. But no retrenchment committee, worth the name, can accept this kind of limitation on the scope of its inquiry. The Abdur Rahim Committee were thoroughly justified in investigating the causes which have led to the enormous growth of expenditure in the Central Departments and they could not have achieved this necessary purpose without considering official policy.

The recommendation to abolish all expenditure on the Ecclesiastical Department will be welcomed by the public. The public demand for such abolition has been voiced repeatedly and it is significant that the only non-official European member of the Abdur Rahim Committee has specially endorsed his agreement with the suggestion. As regards the overgrowth in official staff, the Committee note the creation of "ancillary" departments and the increase in the number of Deputy Secretaries and Joint Secretaries. They recommend a drastic reduction in the number of these posts. A basic principle of public expenditure, they point out, is ignored by the Government of India. Growth in revenue, they emphasize, must not be permitted to result in increased expenditure. They recommend that "such increase in revenue as may accrue must be devoted to reducing the burden of taxation." But the policy of the Government of India is the direct opposite to this healthy principle. More taxation is piled on the people, but there is no effort to reduce public expenditure before calling upon the tax-payer to bear fresh burdens. The Committee hit the nail on the head when they point out the present illogical administrative position in India with its "dual" character, an autocratic, irremovable Executive and a Legislature which cannot enforce its will on the Executive. This leads "to a conflict of outlook and interests" and the solace offered to the Legislature by the Executive in the appointment of a number of committees and commissions of inquiry only adds to the public expenditure. The reports of these bodies are pigeon-holed. So will be the report of the Abdur Rahim Committee. Even during their investigations official hostility to their work was manifested in the

unwillingness of the Finance Department to provide them with all the information required. But the Committee's investigations, although obstructed by this official hindrance, are an eye-opener to the public. They point the way to drastic retrenchment although officialdom is unwilling to travel along it.

Trifles

There are cups and cups. Gandhiji, for example, has a cup always ready for those who are against him. In a recent speech he said: "Having flung aside the sword, there is nothing except the cup of love which I can offer to those who oppose me. It is by offering that cup that I expect to draw them closer to me."

Premier Macdonald also desires to draw Indians closer to him. He, too, has a cup to offer. But, alas, "the exponents of violence and disorder," he laments, "have dashed the cup from India's lips."

Are you thirsty? You should not be. Until that cup offered by a Government which has given more proof," says Macdonald, "than any of its predecessors that it is preparing to agree to a very large broadening of India's freedom," is pressed to your lips, you can drink the invigorating elixir of Ordinances.

But the Mahatma is reported to have taken a cue from Mr. Macdonald, at least, in one respect. According to a writer in the "Daily Herald" he has cultivated a Highland accent.

Hannen Swaffer asks in that journal: "Was Gandhiji taught English by a Scotsman?" He says: "The Columbia record," Mahatma Gandhiji—His Spiritual Message—, proves that he rolls his r's like Ramsay and speaks with the perfect diction of a Highlander."

We hope to hear the record soon because this further news is imparted—"India's first order is for 20,000, Louis sterling told me, and all the royalties go to one of Gandhiji's charities."

"Dictionaries sent to India by air." Headline in British journal. The demand must be urgent. The Anglo-Indian Press is hard-up finding enough adjectives to abuse the Congress.

"What are Liberals doing?" asks a contemporary. One solution of this conundrum is that they are cogitating gravely over the immediate issues facing the country. At the end of their deliberations they will issue a manifesto in which they will declare that the situation "inspires them with fear."

It is understood that some of the more active among them approached Mr. Jayakar and asked him how they should cross the "mid-stream" with "closed eyes." In the interests of high Liberal policy the result of the interview is being kept secret.

The "Daily Express," London, is in sore distress. It says that London is "the Heart of the Empire"—"And in it a great cargo of unwanted Soviet butter. Where is the sense or logic of this?" There is no way out of it. Patriotic Britons must refuse to touch butter, until they are sure that it comes from British cows.

"The average member of the Malayan Civil Service, hard-working and well-meaning as he is, cannot bear being criticised, still less laughed at, any more than his equally hard-working and well-meaning colleague in the Indian Civil Service."

A correspondent to the "New Statesman and Nation."

This is one of the Empire's gravest problems. I suggest the prompt promulgation of an Anti-Laughter Ordinance both in Malaya and India.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

TORY MANOEUVRES AGAINST INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.
(By Air Mail).

Hardly has the ink been dried up on the White Paper from which the Prime Minister of Great Britain declared that the method of Conference and Negotiation on the Indian Constitutional Question will be pursued with the object of offering India Responsible Self-government than a campaign for the suppression of free speech and legitimate activities is being waged in India with the sanction and approval of the British Cabinet. When news leaked out earlier Whitehall was not slow to protest against the "mischievous" intention of the authors of the news. But those who have kept their eyes open and ears sharp in this country have no difficulty in realising that the Premier's Statement was not an earnest of his intention to "help" India to reach her destined goal.

NEGATION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The two Parliamentary debates have also conclusively proved, as it was bluntly put by more indiscreet persons, like Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd that the statement made in the White Paper was a negation of Self-Government. Yet, with the object of achieving their own purpose the Government is to go ahead with the business of the three Committees that are to proceed soon in India. Despite the fact that these Committees have no powers, that the powers vested in the Round Table Conference that of "exploring," "investigating" and "discussing" matters with various sections of the Indian population, the task of the Committees has become immensely more difficult than what had been imagined by those who contemplated the new plan.

THE PRISONER.

The Die-hard Tories are making the Prime Minister conscious every day that he is a prisoner in their hands and he must listen and follow their advice. It is rumoured they have warned him of the consequences that will befall the "National" Government if the personnel of the Committees remained those who have earned better name with the Indian leaders. They will not have Lord Sankey nor will they welcome any of the prominent Liberal or Labour members from the British Parliament. As a matter of fact, they have gone as far as they could in suggesting to the Premier that if he cannot find a suitable substitute for Lord Sankey to head the Working Committee, they would expect the Premier to back up the claims of Sir Samuel Hoare. In that circumstance, the Tories should offer one more of their rank to take the Ministerial job at the India Office and relieve Sir Samuel Hoare to proceed to India.

A FEEBLE OPPOSITION.

I noticed when I reported to you a few days ago that the British Labour Party approves of the present plan of the Government completely, comments were offered in certain section of the Indian community in this country that my calculations about the doings and motives of the Labour Party were misinformed. But subsequent events in Parliament, where a feeble and weak "Opposition" was enacted by the Lansbury Group—it could hardly be called Labour Opposition Group—show that instead of improving the position of the Labour Party in the estimation of the Indian people, it has actually surrendered itself to the well-thought-out plan of the Tory Party on whose behalf the

"National" Prime Minister stated: "India does not want complete independence and we do not propose to give her independence." He also made it perfectly clear that the Statute of Westminster will not apply to India inasmuch as it is not to be treated on the basis of an independent country having attained Dominion Status. Despite these plain words of the British Cabinet, as uttered by the Prime Minister and further confirmed by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Labour Party, I have it on best authority, is at present engaged in hunting for the best men that the Party could send on these Committees to India.

LESSON NOT LEARNT.

Cannot any one ask a legitimate question to the Labour leaders whether their Party is still eager to identify itself with shuffling and evasive methods of the "National" Government at a time when India from north to south is being flooded with Ordinances and there pervades virtually a reign of Martial Law in two of the most important Provinces of the country? Opinion is gaining ground that these Committees will meet the same fate as the Simon Commission if the Congress declares its intention to treat them with the same respect with which it treated the Seven Wise Men of the Simon Commission. But how can the Labour Party which is responsible for the merciless attack on the Indian people last year change its front and learn a lesson that Socialism does not mean substitution of words, but execution of the same plan of action which Imperialists, chalk out in Colonial countries.

TORY ATTACK ON GANDHIJI.

In the meantime, to the Die-hards, the murder of Mr. Stevens on Monday last was one more occasion to attack Mahatma Gandhiji and the whole Congress machinery which is described by their Press as the machinery of the Indian revolutionaries out to destroy "every Briton in India." They are trying to impress upon Whitehall that terrorism will not be suppressed in Bengal while "Gandhiji is an honoured guest in Delhi." They proclaim that terrorism will not be suppressed in Bengal while "Red Shirt" revolution is openly fomented in the North-West Frontier Province." And here is something significant. The "Evening News" says: "Terrorism will not be suppressed in Bengal while the leaders of the Indian National Congress go freely about their inflammatory business." I must emphasise here the great work that Mahatma Gandhiji did outside the Conference. He always stated that his work was not so much inside the Conference as it was outside, where he addressed a number of public meetings to enlighten British public opinion on the Indian question. As a result of these meetings where Mahatma Gandhiji narrated the Indian situation—to put it in a simple manner—from A to Z—and that is bearing fruit now.

MAN IN THE STREET KNOWS BETTER.

The average Britisher has learnt through Gandhiji's utterances that all is not so bad with the Indian people as described by the Jingo Press. They recognise one important factor that in Ireland, where a reign of terror prevailed, the British Government ultimately ate humble pie by conceding to the demands of the Irish people. And perhaps, after going through the fiery ordeal India will too achieve her freedom despite the big guns in the Tory Press.

PROPAGANDA FOR INDIA NECESSARY.

This brings me to another issue. The issue of propaganda in this country. There may be said

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Tagore Jayanti.

The Tagore Jayanti celebrations in honour of the poet's seventieth birthday are a unique event in the literary world of India. The celebration began on Friday and would last for a whole week, and the principal items therein include a Literary Conference, an Arts and Crafts Exhibition and the presentation to the poet of the Golden Book of Tagore, containing appreciative contributions from savants all over the world. That appreciations should have come from every corner of the world is quite natural, for though Tagore is a worthy embodiment of the best in Indian culture, he is essentially a world poet, that is, a poet with a world-wide appeal, who like a seer sees visions of the eternal verities of life that transcend the bounds of space and time and who clothes these truths in words of beauty. He is not only a world poet, but is one of the greatest poets of the world, living or dead. In his best works like the Gitanjali the sublime and the beautiful are exquisitely blended. We join the poet's millions of admirers in wishing him a long life of service to the cause of literature.

Prohibition Manual.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has made a notable addition to his many services to the cause of Prohibition by writing his "Indian Prohibition Manual." It is a little book of 60 pages, published on behalf of the Indian National Congress Prohibition Committee, and copies of the book are available at Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, South India, for only four annas per copy. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has written a brief foreword to the book wherein he rightly observes that Mr. Rajagopalachari is an "acknowledged expert in this domain and the unquestioned leader of the Prohibition movement in India" and that "what he has to say about it must command attention." The book contains many striking facts and figures and arguments regarding prohibition and should be most helpful to workers in the cause, whether they are Congressmen or not. Pandit Jawaharlal hopes that "all Seva Dal Volunteers and other Congressmen will read this pamphlet; and report by it."

All-India Educational Conference.

In his presidential address at the All-India Educational Conference which opened at Bangalore on Monday, Mr. N. S. Subbarao did well to point out how the question of educational reform was bound up with the questions of administration and finance. "Educational development," he said, "required plan, organisation and, above all, finance." The purpose of the Conference was to evolve the first and to suggest lines for the second, leaving it to the good sense of the administrators and the good-will of the community to supply the last. But the general experience so far has been that most conferences repeat year after year nearly the same plans and the same lines of organisation, but the administrators rarely show the good sense expected of them. And as for the "people," with the best of good-will, their capacity to finance education seems to diminish with the growing need of wider education. In the circumstances minor educational reform may be effected here and there, but the necessary radical scheme of reform on a nation-wide scale will be possible only when the people who "pay the taxes" will have the full authority to use them for the common benefit and not for somebody else's.

Anti-Indian Films.

Our Staff Correspondent in London reported the other day that a British film concern was making arrangements to take talks of "real" Indian life showing the blessings of British rule in India. It is also reported that the work will begin in India early next month and that the enterprise is being promoted by some prominent Conservative Party leaders. Films on India so obtained, the object of which evidently is to misrepresent India, may have some vogue in Britain for a time, especially when the honest British Government would take care to suppress other types of Indian films like, for instance, the "Gandhi March." But it will not be long before the propagandist films would be discredited even in Britain. In America, they will be discredited at the very outset. The people there know something of what is happening here and they are not particularly fond of British films. In India, he must be a bold person who would venture to exhibit pictures maligning or misrepresenting the country.

(Continued on page 8).

CHRISTIANS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES

Release Pt. Jawaharlal And Secure Congress Co-operation In R. T. C. Work

POONA CONFERENCE URGES CUT IN MILITARY BUDGET.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 29. At the All-India Christian Conference this morning the following resolution was moved by Mr. Ralliarain from U. P.:

This Conference regrets that at this time of the return of National leaders and especially of Mahatma Gandhi to the country, when every step should have been taken to create a peaceful atmosphere, Pandit Jawaharlal should have been arrested. The Conference, therefore, urges on the Government the necessity of releasing Pandit Jawaharlal and other members of the All-India Working Committee of the National Congress with a view to secure for them the unhindered opportunity and calmness of mind for determining the future political course.

The resolution raised a heated debate but in the end it was finally passed.

REQUEST TO CONGRESS.

Another resolution which created an interesting debate was moved by Mr. Ralliarain. The resolution asked the Congress not to launch Civil Disobedience movement and made a mention about the successful working of the Conference. Rao Sahab Salvi from Nagpur objected to the words 'successful working of Conference' and requested the mover to drop those words which the mover accepted and the final form of the resolution adopted by the Conference runs as follows:

This Conference hopes that the Congress will not pursue the present campaign or other method of non-cooperation till the Conference method has had a full trial.

INDIANISE ARMY.

The next resolution passed stated that the present military strength is entirely out of proportion to the Indian need and further demanded substantial reduction in the military budget at an early date and asked the Government to hasten Indianisation of Army in India.

Another resolution passed stated that the salaries of Government officials are excessive and demanded that the scale of such higher salaries should be reduced in order to make them proportionate with the economic condition of the country.

tionate with the economic condition of the country.

WITHDRAW REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

The last resolution which was passed after some heated debate condemned anarchy and declared that terrorism cannot be met with counter-terrorism and further appealed to the Government to withdraw repressive measures. With the President's concluding remarks the session came to a close.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Nagpur.

Monday's Proceedings

POONA, December 28.

The seventeenth annual conference of the All-India Christians met to-day at the Empire Cinema, Poona, Mr. J. Jordan, Principal of the Parker High School, Moradabad, presiding.

In the course of his address the President said that though there were elements in the Indian political situation to cause anxiety true cure for the troubles of India lay in speedy completion of the work of the Round Table Conference. An All-India Federation with responsibility at the Centre and Provincial Autonomy had been accepted by both the houses of Parliament and endorsed by leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. Jayakar. He advised the members of his community to cultivate more friendly relations with their Hindu, Moslem and other brethren and, should trouble arise, they must side with law and order. He considered that it was essential that the youth of the community should be trained to know and appreciate the Indian culture, and civilisation and that their schools should inculcate spirit of nationalism among pupils.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Indian Christian Delegates to the Round Table Conference for their work. The Conference endorsed the Indian Marriage Act and expressed opinion that the couples marrying under it must abide by its provisions.

The Conference will conclude to-morrow.—A. P.

C. P. WELCOMES MAHATMAJI

Congress Committee's Message

(From a Correspondent)

PATNI, Dec. 28. Seth Govind Das, President C. P. Hindustani Provincial Congress Committee, who is touring with the Congress Agrarian Committee, for last six weeks, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of C. P.: "Respect owing to fore arranged

Congress Agrarian Enquiry programme, can't welcome you personally and send this message on behalf of my province that my province heartily welcomes you back, specially with expectation that fight will soon be resumed as Gandhi-Irwin pact is broken to pieces and buried deep by Government which has issued Ordinance after Ordinance and arrested leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan only a day before your arrival. I also assure you that my province is ready for resuming fight as soon as your orders are received."

WHY RETRENCHMENT AFTER COURT'S APPOINTMENT?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Plea Before Rly Enquiry

At the Railway Court of Enquiry on Tuesday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continued his address on behalf of All-India Railwaymen's Federation. He submitted that a number of employees had their wages cut by 40 per cent. as a result of retrenchment. This had the effect on the economic conditions of the workers whose standard of living had been reduced. The demotions had been carried out in a large number of cases in a manner which was wholly against the instructions of Government of India. Mr. Mehta then drew the attention of the court to the further retrenchment effected after the Court of Enquiry was appointed which furnished a striking proof of the evasion of the obligations arising out of the Trades Disputes Act. Mr. Mehta also urged for a proportionate compensation for the discharged employees according to the number of the years of service they put.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT

Federation's Criticism.

When the Railway Court of Inquiry met at the Town Hall on Monday Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation addressed the Court.

Mr. Mehta alluded to the demand of the Federation for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and the Government's notification appointing a Court of Inquiry.

He submitted that the terms of reference did not fully carry out the intentions of the Government expressed in their letters to the Federation. He, therefore, said the Court would be justified from the evidence recorded to draw conclusions on matters, which could be held relevant not only from the actual terms of reference but from the correspondence preceding July 18 between the Government and the Federation.

He also disputed the distinction drawn by the Government between questions of policy and administrative measures, as the Trade Disputes Act extended to all matters, in dispute, whether of policy or otherwise.

Dealing with the question of financial stringency and the necessity for retrenchment, he stated that the real difficulty of the railways was the contributions of seven crores of rupees a year to the Central Government for non-railway purposes. He also quoted figures, which showed that the income of the railways had remained stationary during the last few years, while the expenditure had gone up. If for the past seven years the railways had not contributed to the central revenues over Rs. 35 crores the railways balance sheet would have surplus and retrenchment would not have been necessary. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. Horrabin's Despatch To Premier

LONDON, Dec. 29.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of India League, Mr. J. F. Horrabin has sent a resolution to the Premier regretting the choice of Chairman of Round Table Committees asserting that neither Lord Percy nor Mr. Davidson had association or familiarity with the work of the Round Table Conference and "neither has been notable for his sympathy with Indian aspirations."—Reuter.

Cawnpore Arrests

Cawnpore, Dec. 29. The Congress authorities report three more arrests to-day, besides three who were let off after warning. They further inform the total arrests as 113 out of which 29 have been released, and 84 are still in jail.—Associated Press.

Secretary Of Cawnpore C. K. C. Arrested.

Cawnpore, Dec. 29. Mr. Chibbanlal, ex-professor St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur, and Secretary Cawnpore Kisan Committee, was arrested late last evening some 40 miles from Cawnpore in Deralore Taluk, village Jurays. The news reached here at midnight.

The villages in Cawnpore observed a complete hartal due to Pt. Jawaharlal's arrest.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. R. Tungekar (Uranwal) has sent a message to Mahatma Gandhi wishing him a hearty welcome home.

Can Gandhiji Guarantee?

A LONDON JOURNAL'S POSER

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Approving Mr. MacDonald's rebuke to extremists in India "The News Chronicle" emphasises the heavy responsibility at present resting on Gandhiji but says that unfortunately it is doubtful whether he possesses power to implement his own pledges.

The hostile demonstration of untouchables against him in Bombay yesterday is a significant commentary on his claim to speak for the whole people of India while more important and even more disconcerting is the evidence that his lieutenants are outdistancing Gandhiji altogether in violence of their views.

Gandhiji's apparent offer to advise the Congress to co-operate with the Round Table Conference implies that his influence will be exerted to check the criminal movement against which the Ordinances are directed, but can he guarantee that his influence will be effective for that purpose? It is a question, answer to which, from the Government of India's view point, is clearly vital.—Reuter.

FULMINATIONS OF "THE TIMES"

Homily On Law And Order Again

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The "maintenance of order" is the first condition to any constitutional progress in India, says "The Times" in a leader, "but the Conference is going on for the simple reason that the maintenance of order itself is no solution of the Indian problem. The Conference method must manifestly fail if the Government of India is overcome by, or surrenders to, forces of disorder. Agitation has lately run riot largely because, as the Government of India realises, a number of politicians and agitators of younger generation, moved by ambition and racial fanaticism, of suspicion, frankly want the conference to fail and revolution to begin."

Lord Willingdon and his advisers can count upon full support in this country in dealing firmly with these manifestations of what, the Prime Minister has rightly described as "a spirit of mischief." They deserve also a greater measure of support than they have yet obtained from the large body of Indian moderates of all groups, not expecting wiser heads of the Congress Party. These men aspire themselves to

ASSEMBLY

Haig To Succeed Crerar In April

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Associated Press understands that as at present arranged, Mr. H. G. Haig "takes" over Home Membership of the Government of India on 2nd April 1932 in succession to Sir James Crerar who sails on that date. STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It is understood that owing to retrenchment which has ruled out the possibility of fresh expenditure on new ventures, the work before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which meets in the third week of January will be more in the nature of sanction to expenditures which refer to annual grants to various institutions. Perhaps of particular interest will be the discussion to be held by the Committee on financial memorandum over the separation of Burma which question is assuming livelier interest every day.—A. P.

8 Killed In Steamer-Tug Collision.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29. Eight lives are feared to have been lost in the sinking of a steam tug in collision with New York steamer "American Trader" in Gallions Reach on the Thames near Woolwich this evening at a spot where the Thames pleasure boat Princess Alice sank in 1878 after collision with a collier with 700 fatalities.

Lord Reading's Tribute To Late Lord Melchett

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29. Jerusalem—Lord Reading in address at the commemoration at Haifa of the first anniversary of the death of Lord Melchett, declared that but for Lord Melchett's inspiration, he would not have done the tenth part of what he had done for Palestine.

Later, Lord and Lady Reading each planted a pine in Balfour Forest in the Jewish colony of Jinnar in the valley of Jezreel. A TRIUMPHANT RECEPTION. Tel Aviv—The most triumphant reception given to any visitor since Mr. Balfour in 1925 was accorded to Lord Reading on his arrival to-day. The street was thronged with tens of thousands of cheering people.

Rulers of India in the near future. It is most assuredly to their interest, as it is the duty of the British Government, that the transfer of command as it takes place should be the transfer of power and not of weakness.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IS INEVITABLE

Govt. Want Co-operation On Their Own Terms

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL UNVEILS GANDHIJI'S PORTRAIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Dec. 29. "I see no other alternative. There is only one way open to my mind and that is to resist the fight for independence. I believe death on the battle field is far more preferable to a disgraceful retreat."

Thus declared Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel while reverting to the present situation at the time of unveiling ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait in Vile Parle.

The function was arranged at the suggestion of the local Congress Committee by the Vile Parle Municipality to-day at 8 a.m. and the Gandhi Chowk was packed to its fullest capacity. Sjt. Gunavantkar, the President of the Municipality while requesting Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel to perform the unveiling ceremony of Mahatma's portrait said that services of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel were too well known to be repeated. But he would specially request him to say something which would be guiding to us in the discharge of municipal duties.

CAPTURE LOCAL BODIES.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, thereupon, unveiled the bust of Mahatma amidst loud cheering and said that he was thankful for the honour they have done him. He felt that he was in his own house after many years. He had served the Suburbs in his own humble ways and capacity. He further said that he was always a believer in capturing of local bodies and municipalities by the Congressmen for he saw no reason why a foreign collector or an officer should guide their deliberation when all the men and money was theirs. He further said: "I have always been a fighter even when I had occupied the chair of the Legislative Council. The idea of fight was not away from me. The Congress should utilise all the vantage points for obstructing the path of Government operation. I am glad that the Vile Parle Municipality has captured the municipal seats and that is why the unveiling function was possible. He said that he did not believe that the municipal seats should be covered by the Congressmen simply for the purpose of improving the drain-

age and light and water arrangement. These things are not worth the Congress time. But the principal purpose that the Congress should have in view is the fight for freedom through these local bodies.

A NOVEL SITUATION.

Mahatmajji has come back from England empty-handed. Besides, a novel situation has arisen in the country and it has set every one of the politically-minded to thinking. I am sure, that if once the Congress decided to launch the campaign, the Delhi authorities will lose no time in pulling down the top of the Congress. And then the country shall have to pass through such a fiery ordeal, that will make us forget the last year's. And that is why even Mahatmajji is thinking out the ways. Gandhiji says that he is looking for some possibility or a light to save the country from the unparalleled orgy of repression. But the light is already there. Through Bengal and U. P. and N. W. F. the flames are surging high so that we can see every thing very clearly. I believe that there is only one way however much we might wish to avoid.

NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE.

There is no other alternative left to us. Death in the inevitable struggle is far more preferable to living an ignominious mendicant's life. And that alternative is "being forced on us. We shall have to fight if we want to live with self-respect. And sooner this surprise and delay is cleared the better for India, for it is detrimental to our cause. Government is not losing the opportunity of imprisoning one after the other the best of our workers. Government does not want co-operation and if at all it does, they want it on their own condition. Besides, the delay on the part of the Congress is interpreted as weakness and want of strength. And, therefore, I tell you that you have to be ready. We are in it and to-day or to-morrow Mahatmajji will have to declare it."

He then asked the audience to stiffen the boycott which alone will produce the desired effect and exhorted them to get ready when the call comes.

CITY NOTES

THE STERLING EXCHANGE RATE

(BY OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR.)

For some weeks now there has been a widening gulf between the sterling exchange rate for telegraphic transfers or T. T. and demand drafts or D. D. About June last, the selling rates were the same whether one wanted D. D. or T. T., the reason being that, though payment in London was made in the first instance, about fifteen days later, the seller gained no advantage in India by the use of the money which would compensate him for giving away a 132 penny in the rate. This would have worked out to about 1 1/2 per cent. interest for the period and this interest could not be earned either in London or in India. This rule did not apply to the banks' purchases as, in that case, the telegraphic transfer would have given them the sterling immediately instead of fifteen days later and they charged 132 penny more for D. D. in consequence.

THE RATE WIDENS.

With the higher money rate, introduced both here and in England after the departure from gold, there arose a difference of 132 penny between T. T. and D. D. for selling and in a few weeks time, the margin between T. T. and D. D. buying widened to 116 penny. This was due to the fact that the banks had to make it attractive for purchasers to buy D. D. instead of T. T. and the concession of 132 penny had to be made for this purpose. But when the banks bought, they wanted more compensation than before as the cost of money in India had increased. Then came the heavy gold shipments and the banks found that sales of T. T. against them would have to be made at about the time when the proceeds of the export bills would be due. This purpose was fulfilled by the demand draft which would reach London about the time that the gold bills would. To induce the public to buy D. D. instead of T. T., the banks were willing to allow as wide a margin as 116 penny. This was because the banks would have had to pay 6 per cent. interest on their overdrafts in London and as this represented more than 132 penny in the rate, they had to give away another 132 penny to attract buyers. It was not possible, however, to ask for anything more than the 116 penny margin in the buying rates as this was more than the 6 per cent. charge in London and slightly more than the 8 per cent. charge which was the maximum in India.

FURTHER RISE TO-DAY.

To-day the selling rates were quoted at 1-6 1/8 for T. T. and 1-6 3/16 for D. D. but the buying rates were quoted at 1-6 3/16 for T. T. and 1-6 9/32 for D. D. The margin between buying rates for T. T. and D. D. has thus widened by another 132 penny. The demand on the banks' ready resources in London has become so great that they had to protect them by offering to sell demand draft deliveries at a greater margin of profit to the buyer. Tighter money conditions here and in London have thus brought about a margin of three times what it was about six months ago.

INDIAN FINANCES.

A White Paper on Indian finances, shows that the taxation which was Rs. 4.11 per head in 1929-30 excluding land revenue and Rs. 5.34 inclusive of it, was Rs. 4.23 for 1930-31, excluding land revenue and Rs. 5.56 inclusive of it. Savings Bank deposits have increased by Rs. 4.23 crores and Post Office Cash Certificates by Rs. 3.20 crores. The permanent debt in England has increased from £363,612,480 in 1930 to £387,899,875 in 1931 and the debt in India has risen from Rs. 478.51 lakhs to Rs. 485.48 lakhs. COLLECTING BANKER'S NEGLIGENCE. In "Savoy v. Lloyds Bank," judgment was delivered in England placing upon the collecting

banker the duty of making enquiry when a cheque, even if made out to a person or bearer, is paid in by an employee of the branch where the latter holds his account or through other branches. With regard to the first of these cheques the bank was held liable and with regard to subsequent collections, it was told "not to do it again." The judge suggested that it should issue adequate instructions to branches. This is a responsibility which would make the work of the collecting banker extremely difficult. For example, payments are often made by third parties to the credit of accounts and it would be difficult for the banks to find out the position of these parties in relation to the drawers and payers or the cheques.

AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Two-thirds of Austria's industries are likely to go into the hands of foreigners owing to the inability of the Credit Anstalt to repay its borrowings from them. The Credit Anstalt controls several industrial concerns and, to liquidate its debts of about £17 millions (though guaranteed by the State), the creditors may have to enter into possession. This would not, however, help the creditors who want the money more than the control of the industries.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

It used to be believed that, before England went off the gold standard, she had purchased large quantities of raw materials and that she would use the depreciation of sterling for selling these products. The returns for ten months of 1931 show that imports decreased from £875.8 millions in 1931 to £702.0 millions while raw materials fell from £213.7 millions to £139.6 millions. This points to the hesitation or manufacturers to stock raw materials in the hope that the trade revival would enable them to sell their goods. Though the exports of British goods improved from £29.8 millions to £32.8 millions in October the imports also increased and to a larger degree because it was as much as £80.7 millions which is more than the average for the period and compares unfavourably with £68.3 millions in September. The reason was that the prices of imports were found to go up owing to depreciation of sterling while exports prices would remain unchanged. It is this which is expected to correct the trade movement by restricting imports and stimulating exports. The effects of this corrective influence, is not likely, however, to show itself till December.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY. New York, Dec. 29. Previous Closing Rate 6.25 To-day's Opening Rate 6.30 Difference .05 To-day's Closing Rate 6.30 Difference .05

Broad expectation Rs. 195

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY. Liverpool, Dec. 29. Previous Closing Rate 4.91 To-day's Opening Rate 4.92 Difference .01 To-day's Closing Rate 4.96 Difference .05

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK		T. T. ON LONDON.	
London, Dec. 29.		New York, Dec. 29.	
Previous Close	3.424	Previous Close	3.43
To-day's Opening	3.43	To-day's Close	3.42
To-day's Close	3.414	Difference	-1
Difference	-1		

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Hemo-Draksomalt

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BRAIN, NERVE AND BODY.

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Made By—Parle Products Manufacturing Co.,
21, Chukla Street, Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY, NO. 3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 29.
 B. C. RATE—
 T T 1/6 1/16
 D D 1/6 3/32
 LONDON—
 Banks Selling T T 1/8 1/8 Dec./Jan.
 Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16
 Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Feb.
 Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
 Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32
 Dec./Jan.
 Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2
 Feb./March.
 NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
 T T 3/90
 Banks Selling T T 3/89
 Banks Buying T T 3/82
 PARIS—
 Banks Selling D D 6/48
 Banks Buying D D 6/80
 AMSTERDAM—
 Banks Selling D D 6/4
 JAPAN—
 Banks Selling T T 1/46 nominal
 Banks Buying 60 days 1/34
 HONGKONG—
 Banks Selling D D 98 7/8
 SHANGHAI—
 Banks Selling D D 1/31
 SINGAPORE—
 Banks Selling D D 1/56
 JAVA—
 Banks Selling D D 6/4 1/4
 CROSS RATE—
 New York/London 3/43 28th inst.
 Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 29th inst.
 Japan/London 2/4 1/2 28th inst.
 London/Paris 87/50 28th inst.
 London/Berlin 14/45 28th inst.
 London/Holland 8/55 28th inst.
 Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
 Quiet, Steady.
 Gold £6/0/8 28th inst.
 Silver London Ready 20 28th inst.
 Silver London Forward 20 3/16 28th inst.
 Silver New York Ready 30 5/8 28th inst.
 London Discounts 3 Mos 6 7/8 per cent 28th inst.
 London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 per cent 28th inst.
 Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
 Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
 Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
 3 Months 6 per cent.
 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
 Tone:—Steady.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—

T T 3/90
 Banks Selling T T 3/89
 Banks Buying T T 3/82
 PARIS—
 Banks Selling D D 6/48
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 Tone:—Steady.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 6/4
 JAPAN—
 Banks Selling T T 1/46 nominal
 Banks Buying 60 days 1/34
 HONGKONG—
 Banks Selling D D 98 7/8
 SHANGHAI—
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 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
 Tone:—Steady.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 98 7/8
 SHANGHAI—
 Banks Selling D D 1/31
 SINGAPORE—
 Banks Selling D D 1/56
 JAVA—
 Banks Selling D D 6/4 1/4
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 Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
 3 Months 6 per cent.
 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
 Tone:—Steady.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 1/56
 JAVA—
 Banks Selling D D 6/4 1/4
 CROSS RATE—
 New York/London 3/43 28th inst.
 Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 29th inst.
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 3 Months 6 per cent.
 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
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JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 6/4 1/4
 CROSS RATE—
 New York/London 3/43 28th inst.
 Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 29th inst.
 Japan/London 2/4 1/2 28th inst.
 London/Paris 87/50 28th inst.
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 Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
 3 Months 6 per cent.
 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
 Tone:—Steady.

Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.

3 Months 6 per cent.
 6 Months 5 1/2 per cent.
 Tone:—Steady.

Tone:—Steady.

Remittances To British Treasury.

1931 27,132,000
 An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department upto 22nd December 1931, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).
 Notes in circulation, 1,73,29,55
 RESERVE—
 Coin and bullion—
 Silver coin, 1,16,61,41
 In India—
 Gold bullion, 4,56,45
 Silver bullion, 7,75,13
 Securities (purchase price)—
 In India, 43,35,51
 Internal Bills of Exchange, 1,00,00

In thousands of rupees.

Notes in circulation, 1,73,29,55
 RESERVE—
 Coin and bullion—
 Silver coin, 1,16,61,41
 In India—
 Gold bullion, 4,56,45
 Silver bullion, 7,75,13
 Securities (purchase price)—
 In India, 43,35,51
 Internal Bills of Exchange, 1,00,00

In India—

Gold bullion, 4,56,45
 Silver bullion, 7,75,13
 Securities (purchase price)—
 In India, 43,35,51
 Internal Bills of Exchange, 1,00,00

Internal Bills of Exchange

1,00,00

REPORT OF
All Asia Educational Conference.

(Benares, December 26 to 30, 1930)

Edited by D. P. KHATTTRI.

The Report presents in complete detail the proceedings of the memorable Conference. It includes all the important papers contributed by the most eminent educationists of India, that were read or discussed at the Conference. Full and detailed report is given of all sectional meetings in which some of the most important educational problems of India and the world were discussed. The Report is a very valuable document to all those who are engaged in the field of education, as also to those who take any kind of interest in Indian education or educational problems of the world. The volume is profusely illustrated and nicely got up. It contains 336 pages.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 29.
 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 51-14.
 4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/4
 4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/4
 4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 59/6
 4 1/2 per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91
 4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1965-60 Rs. 67/12
 5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79-2.
 5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90.
 5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 79-12.
 6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/2
 5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96.
 5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 89-12.
 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/2.
 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100.
 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.
 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.
 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56.
 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56.
 5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1969 Rs. 71.
 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 90/12
 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/12
 Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet.

Small business.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/6; closing Rs. 33/10.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 33/7; highest Rs. 33/14; lowest Rs. 33-4-6; closing Rs. 33/12/6.

Currency Dept. Accounts

(In pound sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India, during the week ending the 26th December, 1931 2,477,000. From 1st April to 26 December, 1931 10,182,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury: (a) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve, during the week ending the 26th December, 1931 nil. From 1st April to 26th December, 1931 23,407,804/7.

Total during the week ending the 26th December, 1931, 2,477,000. From 1st April to 26th December, 1931, 41,229,804.

Less—Sales of sterling during the week ending the 26th December, 1931 nil. From 1st April to 26th December 1931 14,047,804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury during the week ending the 26th December, 1931 2,477,000. From 1st April to 26th December 1931 27,182,000.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)
 to be too many organisations devoted to the cause of India. But, as the old saying goes: "Too many cooks spoil the broth." Hardly any of these organisations are able to do substantial work on behalf of India in this country. The fact of the matter is amongst those who are the leading lights of these organisations, there is a certain amount of feeling that they are the only people who stand by India and the rest of the lot deserves nothing but dishonour. With such a feeling one can imagine the cause of Indian freedom which instead of being helped from day to day is being defeated. As matters stand there is one organisation—the Commonwealth of India League—which has a proper establishment in the city. What is more important with this organisation is the fact that it is purely a British organisation which is carrying on Indian propaganda with the help of a few Indians. With its members in Parliament, the organisation was able to render useful service to the prominent delegates of the Congress and today, it has published in pamphlet form, Mahatma Gandhi's Memorandum entitled "India and the National Congress." This memorandum was written by Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of his departure to India and I should consider that the Commonwealth of India League has rendered a useful service to the Congress cause by arranging its immediate publication when others failed to do so.

MRS. NAIDU'S WARNING.

Shreemati Sajjini Naidu and the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the last remaining delegates to the R.T.C. left yesterday morning for South Africa where they will join a deputation from the Indian Government to confer with the South African authorities on the question of Indians and their status in that country. Mr. Sastri was unforgotten glad at the denial of Mahatma Gandhi of the reported interview in the Italian Press. Shreemati Naidu hoped that the British Government would be able to realise that time was very important factor in the Indian situation. The women of India, she stated, have become even more impatient than the men and this meant that what was the real conservative element in India had lost the only backing it ever possessed. Mrs. Naidu was afraid that reprisals on the Government side taken indiscriminately would immediately precipitate a conflict. She had high hopes that the Hindu-Muslim question would be settled in India. "In one way," she said concluding her hurried talk with the Pressmen, "I regret going to Africa at this time, but if the Congress starts Civil Disobedience Movement again you will find me back again in India to take my rightful place in the fight for the country's freedom."

BOAT OF ROMAN PERIOD FOUND.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, December 28.
 Rome.—A boat believed to belong to the same epoch as the Gallies of Roman Emperor Caligula which was salvaged earlier in the year from Lake Nemi, has been found weighted down to the bed of lake by stones. It is thirty feet by eighty feet, and was evidently used for transport of materials, and was probably loaded with stones at the time it sunk. Great care was required to dig it out of the lake. It has been placed with proper precautions in the museum at the edge of Lake Nemi.

DR. MOONJE ABANDONS AMERICAN TOUR.

Reaching Nagpur On January 13th?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.
 A letter is received here from Paris saying that Dr. Moonje has given up his American tour, and that he leaves for India, via Marseilles, on 25th December, arriving at Nagpur on or about the 13th January next.
 It also says that Dr. Moonje will start vigorous work for the Hindu Maha Sabha as soon as he arrives in India.

Jalgaon.—The opening ceremony of the Rajwade Research building by Shri Maharani Indirabai Saheb Holkar of Indore will take place at Dhulia on the 5th January, the fifth death anniversary day of the late Mr. Vishwarath Kashinath Rajwade, the well-known Marathi history scholar.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—Large quantities of cocaine were found on the person of two accused when arrested in Kachiana Mihal by Saadar Manisingh, Sub-Inspector of Police, on Monday night. Some thirty packets of powder are said to have been found in the possession of two persons, named Marli and Kallia.—A.P.

(Indian Leaders) Political Symbol Competition

RS. 1,800 IN PRIZES.

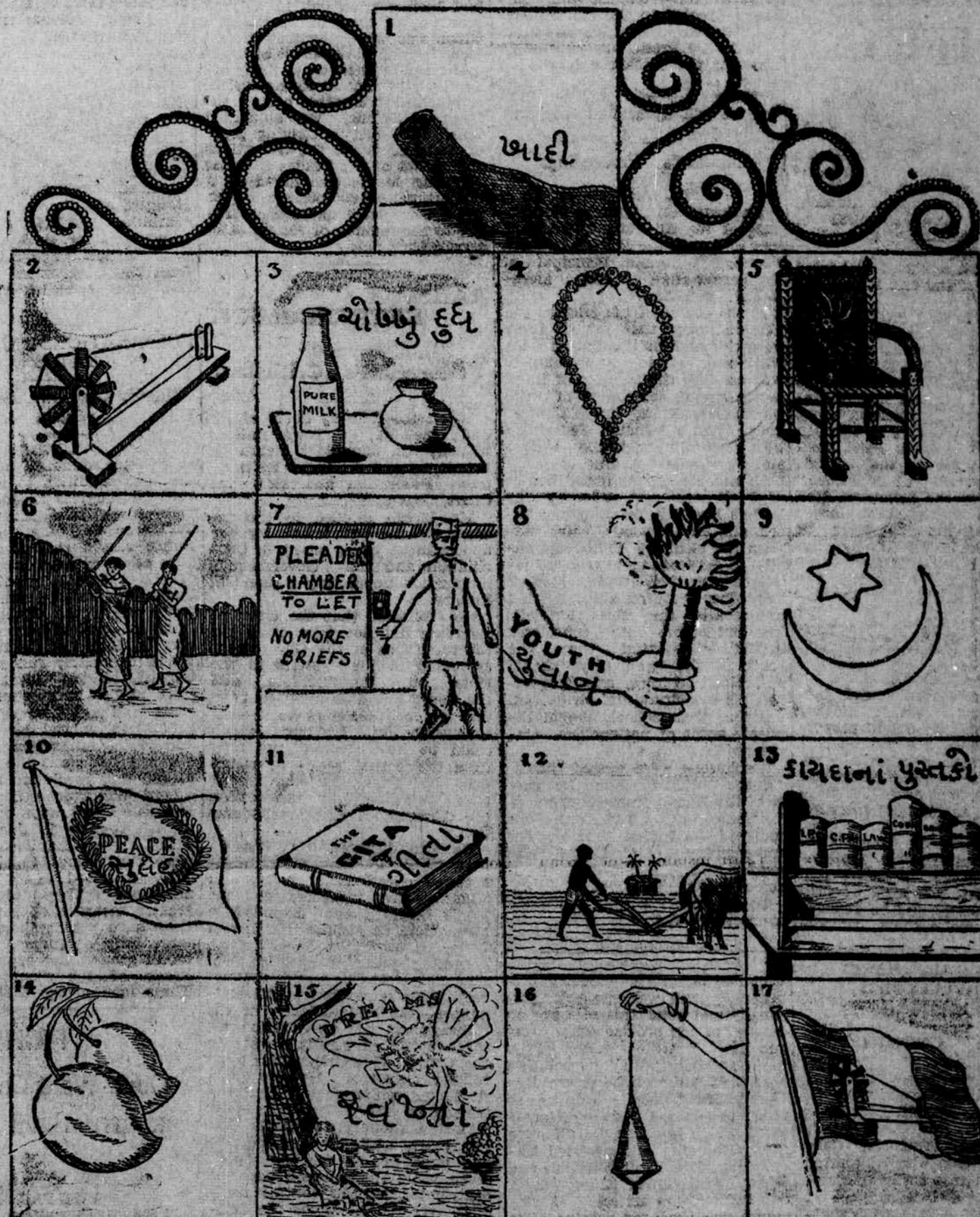
It does not depend on luck or chance—It is a real intelligence test.
 Rs. 1,000 cash to be given out right to an all-correct solution.
 Rs. 300 cash Second Prize—Rs. 200 each Third Prize and 20 Consolation Prizes (value Rs. 15 each).
 (Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian Daily Mail" and the "Bombay Samachar.")
 The names of the following Indian Leaders are familiar to all, but even if you are not familiar with some of them you can still attempt this competition:—

1 Mahatma Gandhi
 2 Vithalbhai Patel.
 3 Vallabhbhai Patel.
 4 Pandit Malaviya.
 5 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
 6 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

7 Mirabai (Miss Slade)
 8 Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.
 9 K. F. Nariman.
 10 Subhas Bose.
 11 Sen-Gupta.

12 M. R. Jayakar.
 13 Rabindranath Tagore
 14 Bhulabhai Desai.
 15 Jammal Bajaj.
 16 M. A. Jinnah.
 17 Shaikat Ali.

If you were asked to give Mahatma Gandhi a political symbol you would surely place a CHARKA, and for Vithalbhai Patel you would certainly place the (PRESIDENTIAL) CHAIR, considering his close association with it.
 Now all you have to do is to select symbols from the pictures given below, and apply them correctly to the leaders whose names are given above.



EXPLANATION.—There are 17 leaders' names and 17 symbols given; of these two have already been solved and given to you, that is to name No. 1 apply symbol No. 2 (to MAHATMA GANDHI apply the CHARKA), and to name No. 2, apply symbol No. 5 (to Vithalbhai Patel apply the PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR). Similarly fill in the rest and send in your coupon, with eight annas' entry-fee, according to the following rules:—

RULES.

1. In the coupon given below the numbers of the Leaders' Names are given in serial order in the first column. Fill in the numbers of the symbols to be applied to each leader in the second column, opposite the number of the name. The first two have been solved and filled in for your guidance.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 16 half-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to THE POLITICAL SYMBOL COMPETITION, Post Box No. 706 General Post Office, BOMBAY.
3. Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Political Symbol Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail."
4. No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
5. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
6. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
7. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and the other papers under the same control.
8. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
9. A solution drawn up by a competent authority as deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.
10. ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY 12 NOON ON SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1932.
11. The result will be announced on Wednesday (20th January 1932).

Coupon.

POLITICAL SYMBOL COMPETITION.

NO. OF NAME.	NO. OF SYMBOL APPLIED.	Name
1	2	
2	5	
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
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15		
16		
17		

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful forecasting Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2.5. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vishnagar City.

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BOMBAY LAWYERS IN CONFERENCE.

Some Impressions And Suggestions.

(BY G. ANNAI RAO.)

The first session of the Bombay Advocates and Pleaders' Conference was more or less a Conference of the Appellate Side Advocates and Pleaders and appears to have been convened primarily on their behalf to remove the distinction between "Aye, yes!" and "Oh, yes!" i.e. to say, between A.S. and O.S. Advocates. The Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address of welcome suggested that the Conference had to consider whether the Original Side of the High Court should not be thrown open to Advocates practising on the Appellate Side.

The controversy is curiously reminiscent of another entry question now agitating the public mind—viz., the entry into public temples by the section of Indians known as the "Untouchables" (save the mark!) Suppose, for instance, the Indian Legislature, with the apparent consent of all the people permitted the so-called "Untouchables" to assume the caste name of Brahmins with the laudable object of raising their caste status but left the rules regarding temple-entry to be framed by the Temple authorities. Suppose, also, that the latter thereupon, pursuant to these powers, framed rules classifying the later admitted Brahmins as Nava Yuga Brahmins (Brahmins of the New Era) and the older acts as Adi Brahmins (Original Brahmins) and ordained that the Adi Brahmins could preserve their vested rights of entering the temples and worshipping therein but that the Nava Yuga Brahmins could also worship from a distance, say, of only half a mile, with proper safeguards, would there not be an outcry from all sides except the vested interests that the particular piece of legislation was stultified by the powers reserved to those vested interests of the Original Brahmins?

And yet this is exactly what has happened to the Appellate Side Vakils by the passing of the Bar Councils Act. A more fetterous piece of inconsequential legislation it is impossible to imagine. If the Act was meant to equalise distinctions at the Bar as in Madras, it was up to the legislators to vest the vested interests. But if it was necessary to preserve vested interests, the attempt at equalisation is a piece of pure pretence and as such belied the necessity for the application of the Act to Bombay or Calcutta. As matters stand, the A.S. Advocates have only purchased half a sheet of foolscap paper worth probably one anna on payment of Rs. 10 to the Bar Council in return for the privilege (?) of being called Advocates (A.S.). I call this a clumsy attempt at equalisation where no equality is sought at heart. It is like the attempt to create a Nava Yuga Brahmin when the Adi Brahmin refuses to surrender all the privileges incidental to an equal status. If left to his own choice.

In my opinion the old distinction was far better as clearly demarcating the training and capacity of the members of the professions concerned. I do not understand how this distinction based on training only and not on birth can be a source of irritation and annoyance as is sought to be made out. A member has only to obtain the necessary training and pass the requisite examination and that, too, in India.

self. With a lower training one cannot expect a higher status reserved for better qualifications.

It is futile to argue because an A.S. Advocate is sometimes as good as (or as the Irishman would say, even better than) an O.S. Advocate, he is uniformly so. The argument is as sound as to say that because some clever gentleman is astute enough to argue a case all unpassed gentlemen are cleverer than, or at least equal to, a raw lawyer. Having made rules, these have to be observed. The initial mistake lay in reserving power to the High Courts at Bombay and Calcutta to make rules which could virtually defeat the purpose of the Act.

Gradually to equalise both the A.S. and O.S. Advocates' status would necessitate at least some period of apprenticeship, say, one year or eighteen months for A.S. Advocates and passing some test in O.S. procedure as is done in Madras before enrolment. I recommend this suggestion to those hankering for O.S. and A.S. equalisation. Advocates practising in the Small Cause Courts and in Magistrate Courts may as well ask why an apprenticeship under them is not necessary prior to practising in these Courts for those magistrates who have revealed only on the Original Side of the High Court. Why, indeed!

The text of the address of the President who was, unfortunately, absent owing to illness contained many "arguable points". He almost suggested that a pleader from the mofussil who comes to Bombay to instruct and engage an Appellate Side Advocate was as bad as a tout. I respectfully submit that a legal practitioner cannot be dubbed a tout merely because he gets a share in the fees. He has to spend his valuable time to engage and instruct a Senior in the mofussil. Following the learned President's reasoning the sharing of a fee between a Senior and a Junior Counsel would be also objectionable—which I submit cannot be a correct view. The objection to a tout is that he is an "unauthorised" meddler. A pleader paid for briefing and instructing a Senior cannot be placed on such a low level.

There are, however, usually not a few officers of the Court down to peons and attenders who are touting for their Advocate friends, who have besides quite a standing army of touts actively working for them in the streets and bye-lanes adjoining the Court House. To suppress these touts will be a Herculean task. The only person capable of suppressing these armies of touts will be that International genius who will succeed in disbanding the standing armies of the world Powers.

With a super-abundance of brief-less lawyers in every Court, it is remarkable that it should not have struck the learned President that the services of briefless juniors might well be utilised by Seniors as trained clerks until they, in their turn, are able to stand on their own legs. The present system of engaging touts as clerks will have to be done away with. The power to act as clerk in and about the Court premises must be reserved to junior advocates only. At present we have the unedifying spectacle of starving junior advocates being elbowe out of practice by unlicenced

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 3)

alisation, as practised at present is reacting unfavourably on the volume of employment—whatever may be its beneficial reactions in other respects. It is diminishing directly the amount of labour required for the production of a given volume of goods, both by improving the technique of manufacture and by causing output to be concentrated in those places where least labour will be needed. It is also tending to restrict artificially the total quantity of goods produced, and so refusing any out-let through increased production to the labour displaced by the first method. The familiar argument that rationalisation, while it might cause unemployment temporarily, would, before long, bring about such an expansion of output as to reabsorb all those who had been displaced appears to me to rest on a dangerous misunderstanding of the economic tendencies of to-day.

Mr. Cole added that our present troubles were inherent in the capitalist system, and under that there could be no permanent escape from them. He did not say they should instantly establish Socialism, but they were not likely to find any satisfactory solution for the unemployment problem until they had instilled considerable doses of Socialism into the working of the economic system.

PANCHGANI MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The new triennial elections have recently taken place of the Panchgani Municipality. This small town is popular on account of a famous tuberculosis hospital. It has also several boarding schools both European and Indian. Rate payers of this small hill station ardently desire that the two nominated seats should be filled from amongst the local residents. The Government has reserved one seat for the "depressed" classes rightly so. The second vacancy is filled by a Mahabharat of that circle. He is a Government Official. The rate payers will be pleased if the second seat, Government nomination were to be from amongst a local public spirited resident, in order to make the local self-body thoroughly representative.—Yours, etc.,
KERSHAW D. KHAMBAITTA,
Poona, Dec. 9.

touts posing as registered clerks and pocketing not only their monthly salaries but also in some cases as much as 40 or 50 per cent. of the Advocate's fee! In engaging qualified juniors as clerks there is the additional advantage of the clerk being able to hold the Senior's brief on occasions of necessity. The junior, being himself the clerk will be better acquainted with the facts of the case sponsored by him than any person casually and suddenly engaged to hold a brief when a case is called. Much valuable time of the Court is now being wasted in waiting for practitioners who accept more cases than they can cope with.

A junior's life would also be easier if the Advocates' Association prescribed a minimum fee of at least one rupee for holding a Senior's brief in his absence, enlarging it to at least a third of the regulation fee, if the junior himself is left to conduct the case. At present the juniors merely hold briefs while they are expected to feed on air for the pleasure of obliging a busy Senior or for the privilege of appearing in court.

I suggest that each Court House should have at least half a dozen registered brief-holders from among the briefless members of the Bar. It shall be the duty of the brief-holders to accept briefs from busy practitioners for the above minimum fee. The Senior can then flit from court to court on his more important cases while the starving junior is assured of a pittance at least.

The learned President's speech left untouched one important duty of a lawyer, viz., conveyancing. In Madras, conveyancing work is very slipshod as in the mofussil parts of this Presidency where documents are prepared with the assistance of a petition writer. In Bombay city conveyancing is an intricate art in which only a few of the foremost among the Solicitors' firms are adepts. Barring a few exceptions, the Appellate Side Advocates of Bombay are woefully ignorant of this class of work and they feel ashamed to confess it. They have thus to reject valuable work performed. The Advocates' Association might do well to arrange for a series of lectures on Conveyancing, as this is a very lucrative piece of work. At present it is monopolised by Solicitors. Advocates, A.S. have any of it on account of their want of training. Here is an easy opening for increasing their emoluments. Let them try it!

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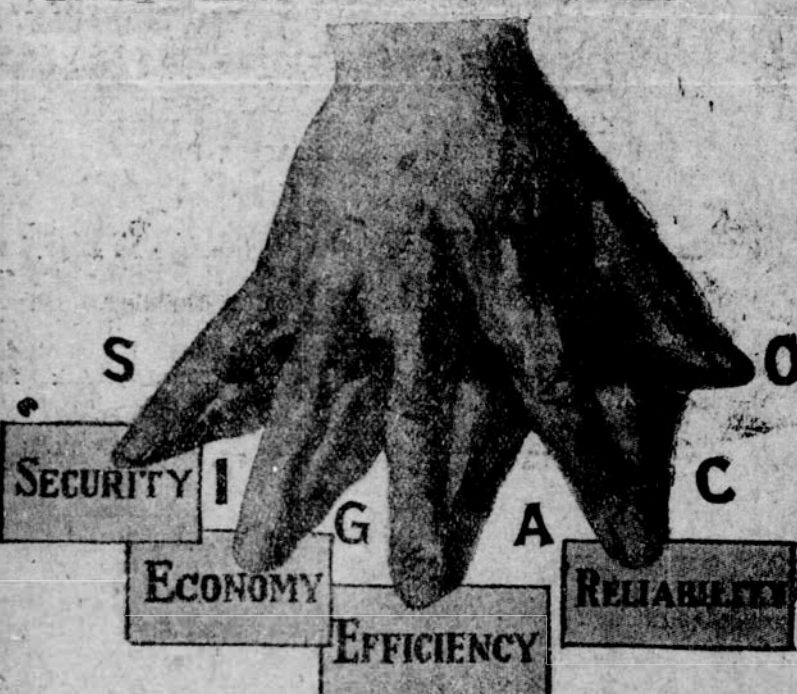
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PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Record-Breaking Supply

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A record-breaking supply of cotton in America and the serious position arising from it are discussed in the current issue of the *British Cotton Growing Review*. It states that the prospective American crop is enormous, even compared with the 1926 record, but the matter is worse owing to the world consumption having fallen from 16 million bales in 1926 to 11 million last season. It will require a substantial increase in consumption to prevent the carry-over of 13 million bales on 31st July, 1932. The position in regard to Egyptian cotton is almost as bad, and the supply will be more than twice the last season's consumption.

Closer Franco-German Economic Co-operation.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Paris.—An important step on the road to closer Franco-German economic co-operation is marked by agreement between the French Nitrate Trust and the German Stickstoff Syndicate, whereby Germany will supply France with nitrogenous fertilisers over and above those purchased from Chile. The agreement has important political aspect as it is the outcome of the labours of the Franco-German Economic Commission.

WORKERS TO FIGHT RETRENCHMENT

A. I. T. U. C. Executive Meeting

The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress met in the Union rooms of the Ginn Kanagar Union on Monday noon. A large number of Unions were represented at the meeting. Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose attended the meeting.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Chairman of the Council, in opening the proceedings, reviewed the situation that has arisen in the country owing among other things, to ruthless retrenchment, wage-cut, new taxation, repressive measures taken by the Government and capitalists against the Labour movement. The Chairman reminded the members that the time had come when the working class movement should put up a cogent fight against the attacks launched upon it and for that a programme of joint action should be immediately drawn up. He strongly pleaded for a United Front.

OVER A LAKE OF MEMBERS. Mr. S. Mukundal, General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C. then submitted a short report of the T. U. C. activities since the last session held in Calcutta. The report shows that it now represents 1,04,500 organised workers in India and it records that since a clear cut policy and programme of the Congress was laid down in its Calcutta session, a large number of Unions has now rallied round the All-India Trade Union Congress and thus it claims to be the most representative body of labour in India. After the General Secretary's report including the six monthly accounts was noted, two Unions i.e. Hawkers' Union and Bank Peons' Union were admitted.

UNITY RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was carried:

"This Committee is of opinion that the Executive Council should depute 3 persons on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress to carry on negotiations with the representatives of the Indian Trade Unions' Federation and other groups of the Trade Union movement for bringing about structural unity and in the meantime, this Committee be authorised to carry out a joint programme of action as regards opposition to wage-cut, retrenchment, new taxation and unemployment, and repressive measures against T. U. Movement either by the Government or the employers, in consonance with the spirit of the resolutions that may be passed by the Executive Council in this connection."

Mr. Zulmairam Chowdhury was appointed Secretary of the Trade Union Congress in place of Mr. Tayeb Shaikh.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. (1) R. S. Ruiker, (2) S. Mukundal, (3) Brojesh Singh (U. P.), (4) Mr. M. John (Bihar), (5) Subash Bose, (6) V. H. Joshi, (7) Zulmairam Chowdhury, (8) Dr. Chakral, (9) Mr. V. B. Karnik was appointed to carry out into effect the unity resolution.

NO COMMUNALISM IN BHOPAL

Mischievous Propaganda Repudiated.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, December 28.

The following Press Note has been issued by Lal Mulhraj, Seth Brijmohandas, Babu Sardar Mal, Mr. Ramkrishnan and Seth Chaganlal:—

An article which appeared in the "Pioneer" of December 25, under the caption "Hindu Inquiry in Bhopal" has been going the round of the press in British India. It is alleged that an inquiry into the condition of Hindus in this state on the basis of 24 points which have been urged upon the Nawab has been demanded of the Hindu Mahasabha of British India by the Bhopal Hindu Sabha. There is no such institution as the Bhopal Hindu Sabha in existence, nor have any points been urged upon His Highness by, or on behalf of, his Hindu subjects. That being the case the article cannot be regarded as a piece of mischievous propaganda. Hindus in Bhopal have all along lived in perfect peace and unity with their fellow Muslim subjects of His Highness and if ever they have any representation to make, they have the fullest opportunities of doing so both to His Highness and to the Government of Bhopal without involving intercession from outside and without plunging themselves into any sort of communal quarrel.

TOLL OF DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

134 Arrests.

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, December 28.

The five batches of Satyagrahis who marched to Dhrangadhra on the 21st instant from Wadhwan city were all arrested.

On the 25th instant Wadhwan public gave enthusiastic respects to all Satyagrahis on the time of their starting.

Up to now 124 Satyagrahis have offered Satyagraha and arrested.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER PRODUCTION.

Despatch To Dutch Indies.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, December 28.

The "Financial Times" publishes the report from Amsterdam from a generally reliable source that it is understood that the scheme for rubber restriction has been completed after discussion between the British and Dutch interested parties, and it has been mailed by air to the new Governor of the Dutch Indies where it is due to arrive early in the new year.

The scheme provides for the restriction of production by European countries of 45 percent of their 1929 European output. The native output in the Dutch Indies will probably be reduced proportionately.

HIGH GALE AND SNOW- STORM IN NORTH ENGLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, December 29.

Following the summer-like Christmas, the winter arrived in Great Britain yesterday when seventy miles an hour gale at sea accompanied the snowstorms in the North of England and Scotland. The heavy fall of snow has covered the mountains on the Upper Deeside, enabling the winter sports enthusiasts to enjoy ideal skiing conditions under the guidance of a Swiss expert.

A Correspondent wires from Basen (Thana) under Monday's date.

Dr. H. V. Tilak, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.B. (London), F.C.P.S. (Ed.) Bombay performed here on Saturday the opening ceremony of a private charitable maternity ward. It has four beds to start with.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—A feeling is gaining ground that the House Rents and electric charges should be reduced. Meeting after meetings are being held all over. Even the landlords are attending such meetings and becoming members of the committees formed to carry on the propaganda.—A.P.

Deoria.—The All-India Scout Mela commenced its sitting here on Sunday and will continue till Wednesday. Mr. D. L. Anand Rao is the Camp Director.

At a big public meeting held in Azad Maidan on 24th instant by Nauwan Bharat, Sabha, Sukkur a resolution was passed congratulating Babu Parshotamdas, Tandon and Pt. Krishna Kant Malaviya on their arrests.

Narpur.—H. E. Sir M. Butler will perform the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Dr. Sir B. K. Bose on the 5th January. The Convocation of the Nagpur University will be held on the same date.

TRANQUILLITY OF INDIA

"Depends Upon
Gandhiji's Choice."

'DAILY TELEGRAPH'S' THREAT.

LONDON, December 29.

In an editorial on Gandhi's home-coming, the "Daily Telegraph" says that if Mahatma Gandhi should be so misguided as to give the signal for renewal of the civil disobedience, there is every prospect of its being met by an uncompromising severity at the start. But there cannot be the slightest excuse for his again stirring up the passions of a fanatical multitude and plunging India again into an economic chaos and welter of a disgraceful and cowardly crime, such as is now openly advocated in the Bengal leaflets. The Government of India, like the British Government, have placed their intentions and "bona-fides" beyond doubt. It is for Mahatma Gandhi to do the same and the tranquillity of India will depend upon his choice.—Reuter.

GARAH COMMUNITY STAND BY SWADESHI

Garakhpur Conference's
Resolve

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, December 28.

The first Provincial Garah Conference was held at Gorakhpur on Friday last. Mr. Mirza Mahmoodbeg presided.

Sjt. Azil Adilbassai, Chairman, Reception Committee, in an interesting address detailed practical aspects of the movement and said that the movement aims at the revival and re-organisation of Muslim Society. He gave statistics to show that home industry of cotton goods was mainly engineered by the Muslim community. Its revival would naturally benefit the same. He declared that the swadeshi movement has come to such a stage that its ide cannot be checked.

The president in his address appealed to the community to rise at the occasion and make the Garah movement a success.

The session continued its sittings on Saturday under the presidency of Sheikh Khadim Husain. Maulana Azad Sobhani appealed to the audience to enlist members and popularise the use of hand-woven cloth.

Mr. Abdul Hal Abbas of Jaunpore exhorted the audience to fight for the protection of indigenous industries.

It was resolved that the Garah Conference should hold its annual sessions at different places every year.

Dharwar Honours Arrested Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 28.

The news of the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal and Abdul Gaffur Khan was received here on Saturday night. There was a hartal yesterday. At a public meeting held last evening, addressed by Mr. Karmarkar and others, the following resolution was passed:

"The citizens of Dharwar offer their humble homage to Pandit Jawaharlal, Messrs. Abdul Gaffur Khan, Sherwani and Tandon who are arrested in the cause of the country, reiterate the allegiance of the Congress the only authority, voicing the aspirations and commanding implicit confidence, hereby pledge ourselves, at all times, by all means, in our power, in our respective spheres, to guard the honour of the Congress, and resist all attempts being made to weaken its power at Karnataka."

The Provincial Congress Committee meets at Gadag on the 4th and 5th January to consider the serious political situation.

Dewan of Mysore has consented interview with Mr. Karnad Sadashiwarao on 3rd January regarding the repression in the State.

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WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

New York
Cotton.TRADE BUYING AND SOUTH
SELLING.

New York, Dec. 28. The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on trade buying. Later on reacted on Southern selling but again improved on short covering. Prices opened at about the highest level for the day at a rise of 3 points but increased Southern selling caused a decline of 11 points from the opening level. Later on prices rallied on short covering particularly in the near months and the market closed at a decline of 1 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.40.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.20.

Total notices against New York January contract were 7,500 bales which were smaller than expectation. This has induced short covering in the near months otherwise there is no change in the general situation. Much of the recent buying and firmness of basis was mainly due to co-ops buying. Exporters were unable to pay undue high premiums and business is becoming difficult. This development is due to big holding movement arranged by the Federal Farm Board in conjunction with Southern Bankers. The textile industry is passing through unfavourable condition and demand for cotton goods is keeping below production. So far there is utter absence of constructive measures to improve the disturbed international financial situation. In this state of affairs cotton prices will have no definite trend.

PRIVATE CABLES:

New York March highest 6.47 (opening)
New York March lowest 6.36 (11-02 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:
New York: General trade conditions are adverse to any substantial advance. We would adopt a trading position with preference for sales on all upturns.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.
January 6.25-01
March 6.40-04
May 6.56-02
July 6.74-06
October 6.96-07
Middling Spot 6.40-

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.
January 6.22-01
March 6.38-01
May 6.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 28.
Day's receipt at all U.S. Ports 102,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 13,000 bales.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 28.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 5 1/4 per cent
Banks Bills 3 months 5 7/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 6 1/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1/2 per cent

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 28.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb spot sellers 3 3/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON
QUIET HOLIDAY FEELING

Liverpool, Dec. 28. The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 6 points but it opened quiet at a rise of 3 points only. Values showed some improvement in sympathy with Sakellaridis and slight depreciation in sterling. In the afternoon some switching of near deliveries into distant ones with liquidation of January reduced the gain. There was quiet holiday feeling and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 5.36.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Egyptian cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 6 points.

Raising of tariff walls had a temporary effect and there existed cheerful feeling about the prospective demand for cotton goods, but so far there are no signs of actual demand. The depreciation of Yen is likely to exert unfavourable influence on the Lancashire trade which hitherto enjoyed the benefit of weakness of sterling. In times to come Japan will offer keen competition to Lancashire goods both in India and China.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:
Liverpool: New York cables very small market. Goods dull. Some South selling.

Messrs. Brou and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th instant (5-19 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

"Featureless market. Everything depends on National politics. Do not believe dispute Lancashire cotton trade result anything very serious."

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 28.
December 1931 4.97 plus 03
January 1932 4.92 plus 03
February 1932 4.90 plus 04
March 1932 4.91 plus 04
April 1932 4.89 plus 03
May 1932 4.91 plus 03
June 1932 4.89 plus 03
July 1932 4.90 plus 02
August 1932 4.92 plus 01
September 1932 4.94 plus 01
October 1932 4.98 plus 03
November 1932 4.98 plus 03
December 1932 5.00 plus 01
Middling Spot 5.36 plus 06

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 28.
January 6.83
March 7.05
May 7.21
July 7.38
October 7.64
November 7.64
December 7.64
Sakellaridis F & G Spot 7.10

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 28.
BROACH—
Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.91
Fine (Good Staple) 5.03
Superfine (Good Staple) 5.15
OOMRA—
Good 4.63
Fully Good 4.73
Fine 4.88
BENGAL—
Good 4.32
Fully Good 4.46
Fine 4.58
SCINDE—
Fully Good 4.48
Fine 4.58
Superfine 4.68

LINSEED

London, Dec. 28.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton Dec/Jan sellers £10-17-6
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton Dec sellers £9-2-6
Jan/Feb sellers £9-1-3
Linseed Bombay London ton Dec/Jan sellers £11-7-6

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 28.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
Jan/April buyers 14/7 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
May/Aug paid and sellers 14/7 1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Dec. 28.
Demand Bills 343.00

Bombay
Cotton

IMPRESSIVE BUYING

Bombay, Dec. 29. Our market re-opened to-day with a quiet tone at Rs. 193/4 for Broach A.M. delivery. The opening weakness was mainly due to unfavourable political situation in this country particularly in the North and easier advices from India cotton market where business was done in Broach A.M. at Rs. 182 during X'mas Holidays.

Exchange on Japan is weakening rapidly and Yen which stood as high as Rs. 202/- for 100 Yens declined to-day to Rs. 146. This depreciation of Yen will make it almost impossible for Japan to buy cotton from this country. It entirely depends on the ability of Japan in selling its cloth. Recent reports show worsening of mill industry in Japan owing to strained relation with China and appreciation of Yen on account of it remaining on gold standard. Thus when Yen stood comparatively Japan was unable to buy cotton from this country owing to undue high parity and small arrivals.

There was impressive buying to-day in the local market mostly of a speculative nature. Sellers were few and prices recorded a sharp

PRESENT COTTON STRADDLE
PARITIES.

New York—Liverpool.
January 38s 6d, March 34s 2d, and May 32s 6d.
Bombay—Liverpool.
Broach A.M. and Liverpool May Rs. 19/4.

rise during the small session of three hours owing to to-day being a Jain Holiday.

There was no release of any importance to-day and every lapse of few minutes soared prices higher and higher until Broach A.M. touched Rs. 197.

A private report estimating only 4 annas crop in a rupee in Berar renewed demand for Oomra D.J. contract which firmed up again and was quoted at a premium of Rs. 7/- above Broach A.M. delivery.

Towards the close there was scattered profit-taking and closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:

Broach A.M. ... 196 3 0
Oomra D.J. ... 203 4 0
Oomra March ... 189 0 0
Bengal D.J. ... 179 0 0
Bengal March ... 174 4 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.
Bengal Fine 188/193
Mathia 197/202
Khandesh 201/207
Akola/Khamgaon 215/216
Wun/Wardha 223/235
Marama/Hadharpur 205/217
Coompta 219/239
Kurangani/Cambodia 249/266

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 28.
Chartered Bank of India A China £10 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £103 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £83 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £73 1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £100
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £48 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £55
War Loan 5 per cent £95 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 28.
T T London on Berlin 14 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 8 5/8
T T London on Brussels 24 6/2
T T London on Madrid 40 5/0
T T London on Milan 67 3/7
T T London on Bern 17 5/7
T T London on Paris 87 5/0
T T London on Shanghai 14 1/2
T T London on New York (closing) 3 43

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 29.
Wheat May 4 13 0
Linseed May 6 8 3
Castorseed 6 10 6
Cottonseed 4 0 0
Groundnuts 3 8 0
Teelseed 6 8 0
Linseed Ready 6 5 0
Poppyseed 5 12 0
Myrabollams 21 0 0
Poppyseed 8 11 0
Groundnuts Khandesh 7 1 0
Mustard Jan. 6 8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.
Khandesh 2,361 bales.
Central India 2,714
Bardi/Nugger 1,571
Hyderabad/Gaorani 579
Berar 3,873
Central Provinces 1,871
Dholera 2,472
N.W. Provinces 481
Rajputana 1,201
Sind-Punjab 2,600
Broach 114
Western/Northern 760
Americans 32
Egyptians 1,243
East Africans 2,088
Cotton 23,958
Wheat 14,318 cwt.
Linseed 5,234

Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 725
Gingellyseeds 14,499
Poppyseeds 248
Groundnuts 138,424
Castorseed 4,721
Rice 11,586
Myrabollams 24,732
Cottonseeds 18,922
Gram 4,704
Jowar 13,471
Barley 3,187
Bajra 5,343
Coal 983 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 28.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
Dec/Jan sellers £12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Dec/Jan sellers £12-5-0

FOREIGN PRODUCE

Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Wheat Dec. 5-6
Wheat March 5-8 1/4
CHICAGO WHEAT
December 55-18
March 50-12
May 58
ARGENTINE LINSEED
February 11-10

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 28.
Copper Braziers £14 1/2
Yellow metal £43 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £13 3/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £0 1/8
Tin English Ingots £144 1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 28.
Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes Dec sellers 25/6
Barietta Russo, per 63 lb cargoes. Dec/Jan sellers 26/6
Wheat South Australian parcels, Dec/Jan sellers 23/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
Nominal.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales 1031-32 1930-31
Receipts to date 28-12-31 608600 6798000
Receipts yesterday 28-12-31 102000 31000
Exports to date 28-12-31 3861000 3849000
Stock at Ports 28-12-31 4636000 4208000
Stock Interior Towns 28-12-31 2216000 1801000
Stock Liverpool 24-12-31 866000 1014000
Visible Supply 28-12-31 9284000 8249000
Quantity in Sight 28-12-31 9778000 10171000
Quantity out of Sight 28-12-31 5696000 5012000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 28.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 493/- per ton.
Filtered Fl Seed Oil Ready Rs. 118/- per case of 44 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily Change of Pictures

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DIXIANA

featuring

BEBE DANIELS
ROBT. WOOLSEY, BERT WHEELER

A British Talking Picture.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE MIDDLE WATCH

featuring

OWEN NARES, DODO WATTS

A British Talking Picture.

THE EMPRESS

Daily Change of Pictures

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MONTE CARLO

Featuring

JACK BUCHANAN

COMING!

IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S

ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING.

DAGABAZ ASHAK

Captivating, romantically thrilling, wonderfully appealing.

featuring

PRITHVIRAJ, MISS ZOHRA, and MUSHTARI

Director: PESSI KAPANI.

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LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

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LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMING!

JUPITER
GENERAL

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all.

J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1931

JUPITER
GENERAL

will gladly supply full
particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking
J10

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACCUSED OF SNOBBERY.

"Turning Out Imitation Englishmen Instead Of Well-Educated Indians."

Ill-Adaptation Of University System.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD OPENS IN LONDON.

PROF. MACMURRY URGES ABOLITION OF DEGREES AND EXAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 23. The first Conference of Indian students abroad opened at the University of London Union Hall, and was attended by delegates from the Universities of Britain, India, the Continent and America. Doctor Scott Lidgett, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, welcoming the delegates, said that in the spirit of goodwill, patience and respect for one another binds us together in our University relationships, educated representatives of India will do immense good to the higher spiritual well-being of this country and take back to India the spirit of idealism and goodwill which will help them to play their part in securing peacefully the freedom, prosperity and progress of India.

WASTE OF BRAIN & CHARACTER. Mr. Yusuf Ali, in a paper on the "Indian University," said that there was a waste of brain and character in the Indian Universities caused by ill-adaptation of the University system to the life of the student. The University student had very bad health owing to working in bad conditions. Food

in hostels was not good. Dr. P. K. Sircar, convenor of the Conference, said that 2,000 Indians were at present studying in Britain. They would spend over a million sterling in an average three-years course. In other countries Indian students were offered scholarships and fellowships. There were very few such inducements in the English Universities.

"IMITATION ENGLISHMEN." Mr. Ananth Nath Bose complained of "political influences" that gave the British degree an economic superiority over Indian. Another speaker accused the Indian Universities of snobbery. They were turning out imitation Englishmen instead of well-educated Indians.—Reuter.

ABOLISH DEGREES & EXAMS. The evening session was presided over by Mr. Yusuf Ali. Professor John MacMurray of the London University was loudly acclaimed. He suggested abolition of degrees and examinations while keeping the standard of education higher.—Reuter.

13 BLACK SHIRTS JAILED AT BANNU

736 Arrests in N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, December 28. The situation in Peshawar has improved, and British troops have been withdrawn from the city. Individual "Red Shirts" continued to be arrested the whole day, and they raised revolutionary slogans when arrested.

The meeting of "Red Shirts" proposed to be held in Gonda village, Shabqadar, was not convened. In Mardan Rs. 3,000 representing dues for the additional police has been recovered without trouble.

At Bannu to-day 13 "Black Shirts" were arrested while picking liquor shops and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CASUALTIES

The final figures of Saturday's casualties are in the first firing, ten killed and twenty wounded, and in the second firing (at the railway crossing) four killed and eight wounded. The area is quiet.

763 ARRESTS IN PROVINCE. The total arrests till noon to-day in the whole province number 763, of whom 194 have been convicted and 17 released on tendering apology.

Arrests in Peshawar total 636, 150 have been convicted and 17 have been released.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Elections Commissioner, has arrived here.—A.P.

KOHAT FIRING.

Official Version.

PESHAWAR, December 28. The following account is available of the events in Kohat on December 28:

"Early on that day reports were received that parties of Red Shirts were converging on Kohat. Cantonments from East and South. Magistrates were sent out to warn these parties to disperse but these warnings were disregarded, and 'Red Shirts' continued to march on Kohat. First two parties which arrived about 300 and 100 strong respectively, were stopped near the Cantonment Boundary, and were dispersed with some difficulty, but without any firing by police, supported by troops, their leaders being arrested.

Meanwhile, a larger party was stopped by police two miles from Kohat and Khushalgarh Road for two hours. Magistrates and police officers parleyed with the

LONG LIFE FOR PT. MALAVIYA

Cawnpore Commemorates His 70th Birthday.

Cawnpore, Dec. 23. To pray for a long life of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Brijendra Sarup, the following resolution was passed: The citizens of Cawnpore, assembled here, offer their heartfelt felicitations to their leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the occasion of his 70th birthday and earnestly pray that he may live long to serve the motherland. Messrs. Naraindas Nigam, Ayodhya Nath Tewari, Raghunath Bhat and many others spoke.—A.P.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA RE-AFFIRMED.

Mr. Iyengar's Tribute

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

A largely attended meeting at the T. T. Ghat this evening Mr. S. Satyamurti presiding, adopted a resolution offering Mr. Gandhi hearty welcome and reaffirming wholehearted confidence in his leadership.

Mr. A. Rangswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" paid glowing tribute to Mr. Gandhi's work not only at the R. T. C. but also in educating British opinion on the justice of India's political demands. The speaker observed Mr. Gandhi's latest interview with Reuter showed that he had ever been ready for peace with honour and had not barred the door against honourable negotiation.—A.P.

dent of Police in the face many others receiving minor injuries.

"CROWD TRIES TO RUSH TROOPS."

Finally the crowd tried to rush the troops who opened fire, killing ten and wounding about 20 of them. The firing was stopped as made by a body of infantry to disperse. In the afternoon another crowd of "Red Shirts", 800 strong, many of whom were armed with axes were stopped by troops and police, one mile from Cantonment. After a long interview with the Deputy Commissioner the leaders agreed to disperse their followers, but the latter refused to obey them. As the small police force present was inadequate to deal with the situation, a detachment of Cavalry was ordered to disperse them, using butt-ends of their lances. The crowd offered

Muttra Kisans Formulate Their Demands.

(From Our Correspondent).

MUTTRA, Dec. 23. About 100 elected representatives of the Kisans from all over the district held a meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee at Muttra and fully considered over the present agrarian situation. They passed a resolution praying the District Congress Committee to take suitable steps for the redress of their grievances and assuring it that the Kisans all over the District are prepared for all sufferings and would obey every order remaining perfectly non-violent.

KISANS' DEMANDS. After the conclusion of the Conference the District Congress Committee met at 9 p.m. and adopted the following resolution:

This Committee agrees with the opinion expressed in the resolution passed by the Representative Kisan Conference that for the proper redress of the grievances of the agriculturists it is necessary that:

Remission of at least 60 per cent. to the statutory and 50 per cent. to the occupancy tenants be allowed on account of slump in prices.

This recovery of past arrears and debts and irrigation dues be suspended at least for the current year.

The ejected holdings be restored on the tenants having paid their current year's rents after deducting remissions as noted above.

Remissions of 75 per cent. in irrigated areas and 50 per cent. in dry areas be allowed for loss sustained by the Kharif crop on account of untimely rains. The Committee is of opinion that it will be justified in resorting to Satyagraha in terms of Simla Agreement of August last, failing to get the grievances redressed.

determined resistance, and attacks were made on troops—four Indian other ranks and several horses being injured. Finally in order to disperse large parties from walled gardens, the troops fired ten rounds of controlled fire, which had the desired effect.

The "Red Shirt" casualties are believed to be four killed and eight wounded or injured. There was an improvement in the situation. No hostile demonstrations were made, and several large meetings which were being organised were abandoned.

At Tahkal Payan near Peshawar, a party of Frontier Constabulary and Mounted Infantry, who were first stoned and then charged by a crowd of hostile villagers, had to fire twelve rounds in order to disperse them. One boy was wounded. Otherwise there were no casualties.—A.P.

"MUSLIMS HAVE TO WAIT" Communal Settlement Advances

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal, a Delegate to the Round Table Conference has issued the following statement to the press:

"I hope later to be able to make a more detailed and considered statement regarding the final utterance of the Prime Minister at the second Indian Round Table Conference and the work of the Muslim Delegation in London. All I can say at present that I left London on November 21 in a very pessimistic state of mind as to the results of the Round Table Conference. I am glad, however, to find my pessimism a bit relieved because of a definite utterance by the Prime Minister regarding the future status of the North West Frontier Province. The people of that Province also seem to be satisfied with this announcement."

WAIT A BIT MORE. As to the other demands of the Muslims, I am afraid they will have further to wait and properly to work for the realization of their aspirations and aims. It is a mystery to me why the spokesmen of the Muslim delegation supported the simultaneous introduction of Central Responsibility and Provincial Autonomy, contrary to the decision of the Muslim delegates.

I believe the immediate introduction of at least Provincial Autonomy is good from every point of view, and I hope that Responsibility at the centre will soon follow. I may further add that considerable advance was made toward a communal settlement—I mean the Pact of Minority Communities—but nevertheless Mahatma Gandhi took a most unfavourable view of the value of this Pact. Nor does the Prime Minister make any reference to this Pact in his final speech at the Conference.—A.P.

KOLABA DISTRICT PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Kolaba District Peasants' Conference will be held at Roha on Thursday (31st instant) at 2 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

The Subjects Committee will meet on the previous day at 3 p.m. The Reception Committee has made arrangements for the boarding and lodging of guests on payment of one rupee per day. Sympathisers of the cause of peasants are requested to send donations to the Secretary, Kolaba District Peasants' Conference, Damodar Hall, Parli, Bombay 12.

Dacca.—Ornaments worth Rs. 20,000 were stolen from the house of Khan Bahadur Maubaz, Inspector of Schools. There has also been another burglary at the Government House, Dacca, on Saturday night.—A.P.

"CUP DASHED FROM INDIA'S LIPS"

"Mac" Supports Repression.

"A MISCHIEVOUS MOVEMENT TRAMPLING ON PROGRESS."

LONDON, Dec. 23.

"The whole situation is most deplorable," declared Mr. MacDonald when interviewed by Reuter at Lonsmouth regarding the renewed disorder in India. He pointed out that the measures directed to coping with the disorders did not represent the working out of a Government policy, but quite the contrary. "It is very hard at a time when Government has given more proof than any of its predecessors, that by negotiation and consent it is preparing, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, to agree to a very large broadening of Indian freedom, that the exponents of violence and disorder should have dashed the cup that

is being offered from India's lips. "NOT A BAFLED AND OPPRESSED INDIA." "Enlightened Indian would not only not give them countenance but would turn and rend them." People in the agencies in the country who had been working for many years for the enfranchisement of India must share with Government the regret at the recent happenings, for these did not represent a baffled and oppressed India struggling to be free but a mischievous movement trampling in its own self-will upon Indian progress. So too every Indian who cares for his Motherland must see in the recent event the hand of the spirit of mischief rather than of the spirit of emancipation.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

Victims Wander Two-and-a-half Days For Help.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 28. Vienna.—Two exhausted airmen staggered into village Tweng, in West Austria, and stammered out a story of how they had crashed on the mountains in a fox, and had been wandering in snow for two-and-a-half days in search of help. One was the well-known British airman Neville Stack, who had been piloting the wealthy Czechoslovak boot manufacturer Bata on his business trip, the ultimate destination being the Far East. The machine was wrecked. Stack and his co-pilot escaped unhurt, but hitherto there has been no news of Bata and other passengers.

N. STACK NOT IN THE CRASH. (Later).—It transpires that Neville Stack was not in the crash of the aeroplane mentioned above, the sole occupants of which were Lukas, an acting pilot and a mechanic.

DACCA ARRESTS.

DACCA, Dec. 28.

Four youths were arrested yesterday in Thakurbari; two of whom are reported to have been wanted by Police in connection with the attempted murder of Mr. L. G. Durno, District Magistrate of Dacca. A number of houses were searched.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST U. P. ORDINANCE.

Muttra Congratulates Arrested Leaders.

(From Our Correspondent).

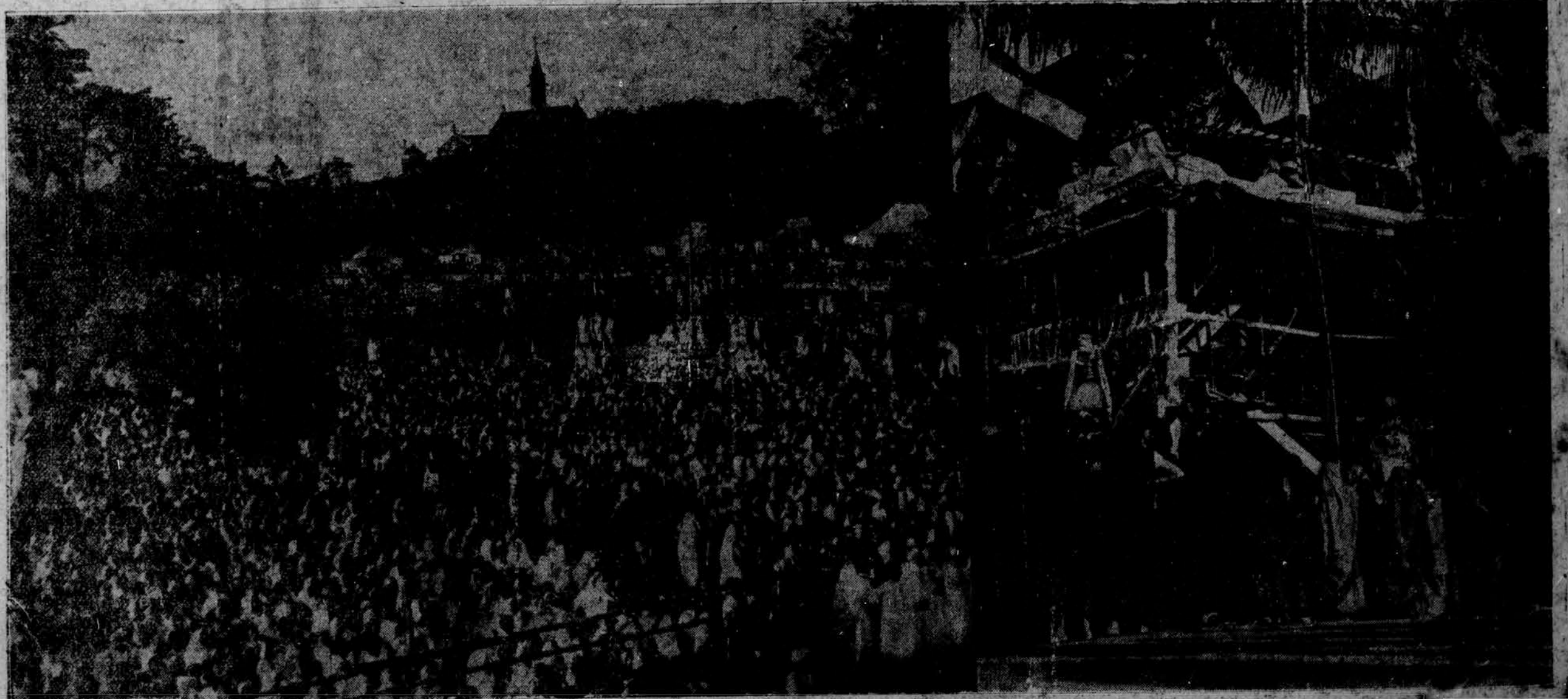
MUTTRA, Dec. 25. A public meeting under the auspices of the town Congress Committee was held at Muttra in the Lakshmi Dars Hall on the 22nd instant to protest against the U. P. Ordinance and congratulate Babu Purshotam Das Tandon and other Congress leaders on their arrest and convictions under the said Ordinance.

Shankar Shy Mangal Singh, Principal J. N. D. and Pandit Sunder Lal spoke on the resolution protesting against the ordinance. Hakim Brij Lal and Prof. Krishna Chandra made speeches supporting the resolution offering congratulation to Babu Purshotam Das Tandon and others on their arrest and convictions.

THAMES RISES TO ABNORMAL HEIGHT.

LONDON, December 28. Following the gales in the North Sea coupled with spring tides the Thames rose to abnormal height to-day. A hour before the high-tide this afternoon water had overflowed the banks at Gravesend, and the police have intimated riverside stations to keep a close watch and warn all the people living on the banks of the river.—Reuter.

LISTENING TO MAHATMA'S MESSAGE



At the Azad Maidan on Monday evening unprecedented crowds gathered to hear Mahatma Gandhi who had arrived that morning in Bombay.

Mahatmajee addressing the monster meeting from a rostrum about twenty feet high specially erected for the occasion.